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TRADE PACTS ONLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN SEEN IN CANADA VOTE

Sweeping Victory of Conservatives and Repudiation of Reciprocity Accepted as Demand for Closed Door

SURPRISE GENERAL

R. L. Borden Will Be New Premier—Minister Fielding and Six Others of Cabinet Are Defeated

QUEBEC, Que.—"Canada will build her trade up within her own boundaries and make trade concessions only to Great Britain." This is the construction placed by all classes today on Thursday's sweeping victory of the Conservatives when they repudiated reciprocity and swept the Laurier administration out of power. The sweeping majority against the advocates of the "open door" with the United States is interpreted by the leaders of both parties as indicating absolutely that the people of Canada are unalterably opposed to close trade relations with their nearest neighbors.

While the returns from a number of districts are still incomplete, the figures here today indicated that the next Parliament would be composed of 130 Conservatives and 86 Liberals as against 132 Liberals and 85 Conservatives in the old body. The Liberals lost ground everywhere. Where they carried districts their majorities were small, where they lost the Conservative majority was for the most part overwhelming.

MONTREAL, Que.—All Canada today is trying to analyze the vote by which the Laurier government and reciprocity were overwhelmingly defeated in Thursday's election. By a great political landslide the Liberal majority of 43 was swept away and the Conservative party secured one of the heaviest majorities that any Canadian party has ever held.

Seven cabinet ministers who served with Premier Laurier were among the defeated candidates.

Where the Conservatives won their majorities were tremendous.

Ontario, the leading province of Canada, declared almost unanimously against the administration and reciprocity.

Robert L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, will shortly become the

(Continued on page four, column one)

NEXT CANADA PREMIER WILL BE U. S. FRIEND SAYS PEACE LEADER

That Robert L. Borden, the new premier of Canada, will be another good friend of the United States, who will be a Conservative instead of a Liberal, and who has his own ideas, is the opinion expressed today by Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, who last winter made an extensive tour of Canada, addressing the prominent clubs and universities of that country.

In speaking of his impression of Mr. Borden, Dr. Tryon said, "During my Canadian tour I lunched with Mr. Borden in Ottawa between sessions of Parliament. He impressed me as a man easy to meet, very democratic, sympathetic towards his fellow men and very broad minded, especially on the greater questions of the day, such as international fraternity and peace. He would be thorough in any work which he might undertake to perform. In appearance he seems a man of the people; in

(Continued on page four, column four)

FOUR CANDIDATES IN CONTESTS IN TWO COUNCILOR DISTRICTS



None of Aspirants in the Fourth and Fifth Has Any Previous Experience in the Position That He Seeks

INTEREST AROUSED

Interest of the politicians of eastern Massachusetts in the contest for the Republican nomination for the Governor's council in the fourth and fifth councilor districts is said to be due largely to the fact that none of the candidates has an advantage over his opponent through previous experience in the council. Each is seeking the desired nomination solely on his business, professional or political record.

In the fifth councilor district where the closest councilor contest for nomination in either party is reported to be, Republican candidates are James H. Walker of Amesbury and Dr. Edward G. Frothingham of Haverhill. Both have served in the state Senate on important committees and are well known in political circles throughout the state. The fifth district comprises practically all of Essex county.

Former Senator Walker represented the fourth Essex senatorial district in the Senate in 1905 and 1906, served during both sessions on the committee on ways and means. During the year 1905 he headed the committee on education and was a member of the committee on towns. In 1906 besides serving on the committee on ways and means he was chairman of both education and towns and served on the committee on insurance. This insurance committee sat during the recess of the Legislature and the gates of the city have been reopened. The telegraph lines are being repaired.

CREW SAVED AS BOATS COLLIDE

PORT HURON, Mich.—The steamers Henry Rippis and Joliet collided in St. Clair River opposite here early today in a heavy fog. The Joliet sank but the crew was rescued by tugs.

*Elections in two constituencies deferred.

CANADA RESULTS

Province	New House.	Lib. Opp.	Doubtful.	Last House.	Lib. Opp.
Alberta	6	1		4	3
Br. Columbia	0	6	1	2	5
Manitoba	5	5		2	8
New Brunswick	9	9		11	2
Nova Scotia	9	9		12	6
Ontario	12	70	3	33	51
P.E. Island	2	2		3	1
Quebec	36	27	1	53	12
Saskatchewan	7	3		9	12
Yukon			1	1	0
Totals	86	142	5	182	99

Opposition majority 42, with five seats in doubt and two deferred elections; Liberal majority in last House, 42.

*Elections in two constituencies deferred.

CHENG-TU SIEGE ENDED BY TROOPS

CHUNG-KING, China—Cheng-tu, the capital of Sze-chuen, which has been under siege by revolutionary forces has been relieved by 1500 troops from Tibet.

The foreigners are safe and the gates of the city have been reopened. The telegraph lines are being repaired.

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MR. TAFT MUST REVAMP HIS ILLINOIS SPEECHES

PEORIA, Ill.—President Taft reached Peoria today with the leading issue in his campaign for reelection in 1912 gone, for six months ago he offered to rest his future upon reciprocity. Progressive Republicans are multiplying as he proceeds on his western journey. These were to be silenced by the benefits to accrue from reciprocity.

Practically every insurgent voted against reciprocity, in both House and Senate. What argument is he to make to the insurgent constituencies now?

The fact that he carried reciprocity in this country will be the keynote of his defense, but will they be satisfied with discussion of a subject that can be looked forward to no longer as likely to bring any possible benefit to them?

Mr. Taft was confident to the last that Premier Laurier and his allies would carry Canada for reciprocity. So confident was he that he predicted at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the benefits of reciprocity would be realized within 18 months. The political effect of the defeat was the big consideration

TECH ENROLMENT MAKES RECORD

Registration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened today and early indications were that the entering class would be the largest on record. Over 400 freshmen are expected, which will bring the total number of students up to between 1500 and 1600.

Last year the freshman class numbered 365 and the total registration, 1479, made a slight gain over the previous year. Since 1900 the number of students has constantly increased from a little over 1200.

TAKES REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Jonathan N. Rowe, who was elected comptroller on the Democratic ticket, has now accepted a nomination for the office on the Republican ticket.

(Continued on page four, column four)

Your friends will surely find time to examine the copy of the MONITOR which you hand or send them

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

TO SHOW WHAT
THE MONITOR
IS DOING ALONG

The Lines of Clean Journalism

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR
MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States..... 1c
In England..... 1½d
In Germany..... 8pf

LENOX MAN WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE VEGETABLE SHOW

First prize for the finest collection of vegetables (\$100) in the free annual show now going on in Horticultural hall was awarded today to Edwin Jenkins of Lenox. The exhibition, which is declared by officials of the Horticultural Society to be the finest ever seen in the hall, is open free to the public until 6 p. m. today, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday and from 2 to 6 p. m. Sunday.

Second prize of \$60 for collection was awarded to Frederick Mason and third prize to Allen Jenkins of Lenox.

The number of firsts were awarded from the list of \$2000 cash prizes as follows:

Frederick Mason (15), Oliver Ames (17), E. Jenkins (3), Waban Gardens (5), G. W. Arnold & Sons (4), Anson Wheeler (6), W. J. Clemson (5), Ernest Moore (3), James Garth (2), J. E. Murphy (2), Frank Wheeler (2), A. Nixon (2), Wyman Brothers (2), Johnson Seed Potato Company (2), Mrs. Lester Leland (2), and one each by Alen Jenkins, Clarence Moore, C. W. Prescott, John Newman, Alice Warburton, Belleville & Waite, George R. White, Mrs. Boylston Beal, David L. Fiske, H. W. Anderson, Everett E. Cummings, Warren Heustis & Sons, Thomas Valentine, Vincent Brutta, Frank Wheeler, Michael Calahan, J. B. Shurtliff, Jr., C. Cummings, W. H. Derby.

There is a very large attendance, not only of the public but of members of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, which has been in session in Horticultural hall for the past three days. Nearly all the delegates stayed over in order to examine the vegetable show in detail.



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(Photo by Chickering)
ALEXANDER MCGREGOR

CHARLES L. BURRILL

PRELIMINARY WORK IN SUBWAY PROJECT

SIXTH'S RIFLEMEN CUT DOWN LEAD OF FIFTH TO ONE POINT

(Continued on page two, column six)

C. P. RODGERS FLIES AGAIN AS J. J. WARD QUILTS PRIZE CONTEST

SCRANTON, Pa.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, one of the airmen who are trying to cross the continent in aeroplanes, put his machine in the air again at Hancock, N. Y., at 11:15 a. m. today.

He passed over Susquehanna, 29 miles from his starting point, at 11:40 a. m., traveling at a mile a minute speed.

After losing his way several times, Rodgers landed at Thompson, Pa., at 11:45 a. m. to get his bearings.

Resuming his flight he passed over Scranton at 12:45 p. m., flying in a southwesterly direction.

At the dinner tonight he will be the guest of honor and deliver an address on "Christopher Columbus and the Philippines." He leaves at midnight for St. Louis.

At the County Club luncheon all Republican congressmen, state officers, Republican members of the Legislature and the chairman and secretary of the Republican county central committee in attendance.

Section 14 of this act, providing for preliminary investigations, surveys, etc., by the Boston transit commission, took effect upon the approval of the act, July 20, 1911, and this work was at once entered upon and has made rapid progress.

AFTER traveling as far south as Taylor, Rodgers circled and within a few minutes was again soaring over the city. He landed easily near the Country Club.

He was on the ground but a short time, and after making his bearings started off again in the direction of Binghamton, N. Y. There he will pick up the Erie tracks and resume his journey west.

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"The next step required by the act before the work of constructing the new subways and tunnels can be begun is the execution of contracts between the city of Boston, represented by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, covering the use of the new subways and tunnels and making the extensions of the existing leases. The act provides that such contracts must be executed within 90 days from Sept. 21. With a view to expediting further action the Boston transit commission has already prepared drafts of the leases of the new subways and tunnels and of the extensions of existing leases and has submitted these to the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS TOMORROW AT MAINE UNIVERSITY

First Game on New Field at Orono When Varsity Eleven Lines Up Against Ft. McKinley Team

SEVEN VETERANS

ORONO, Me.—Football at the University of Maine begins tomorrow with the game with the Ft. McKinley eleven, on the new gridiron just north of the old one here. There has been about a week's preliminary practise for this contest.

Seven of last year's varsity men form a nucleus around which to build the 1912 eleven. The men lost by graduation are Russell Smith of Auburn at quarter, G. D. Pearce of Auburn, all-Maine guard last year and for two years a varsity tackle; J. P. King of Peabody, Mass., and R. W. Buck of Monticello, ends. F. H. Eales, who played center in part of the games last year, has left the university.

This leaves Captain G. L. Parker, '12, right half back; T. D. Shepard, '13, left half back; D. C. Cobb, '13, full back last year, whose kicking was a feature of the Maine championship series; F. C. Cobb, '13, left half; Whitney, '14, center; C. A. Cavanaugh, '12, of Portland, also out for center; H. P. Crowell, '14, of South Portland, who played right guard last year as a freshman; C. E. Tipping, '13, and E. E. Sawyer, '12, both strong candidates for left guard; MacNeil, '14, and Bigelow, '13, last year's left and right tackles respectively; A. F. Amadon, '14, of Boston, W. E. Murray, '12, of Lynn, Mass., and H. E. Fisher, '12, who are all out for line positions; Cook, who played left end for some of the time last year; Webster, '12, Smith and Davis, '13, all out for end positions; Carleton, '12, who played half back a part of the season last year; Smiley, '12, who will be out for full back; Cleaves, '12, and Cobb, '12, both of whom will try for Smith's old position at quarter. Strong material is expected from the entering class also.

The same system of coaching as last fall will be used, Director E. R. Winkard being at the head, assisted by T. J. Reilly of Michigan, A. N. Smith, the track coach will in all probability do the training, and if at any time Maine considers it necessary, a call will be sent out for several graduates who are in touch with the present system of coaching.

The training table will be in the Commons in Hannibal hall, and about 25 men will be kept there during the season. The field has been rebuilt so that practice is being held on a new gridiron just north of the old one. The inter-collegiate games will be played on the former field inside the running track, and in this way a good turf for the home games will be secured.

P. R. Hussey, '12, of Patten, Me., manager of the team, has arranged a schedule of eight games, chief of which will be the three state contests for the championship. A feature will be made of one other game, that with the University of Vermont on Oct. 21 at Alumni field.

Out of the eight games six will be played here, so that Maine men will have an unparalleled opportunity for seeing their team play. The games with Tufts on Oct. 14 will be played at Medford and the Bowdoin game will take place at Brunswick.

DROP FRESHMAN RULE AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN—The Williams College faculty have just suspended the rule prohibiting freshmen from playing on varsity teams until after the first semester. The step was taken because other colleges where similar rules have been considered are not going to put them in effect this year. Next fall, however, will see the rule in force.

Thursday afternoon the squad was divided into elevens and the men were given practice in blocking punts. The varsity lined up with Garfield '15, son of James Garfield, former secretary of the interior, at right and Oakes, also a freshman, at right tackle. The rest of the team consisted of veterans. Williams' prospects are considerably better as a result of the repeal of the freshman rule.

IVER JOHNSON Mackinaw Coats

Made from genuine Mackinaw blankets, in plaid, stripes, blue, brown, scarlet, oxford grey, and denim, in plain colors, in Norfolk and tweed styles, prices \$5.50 to \$10. Our 300-page catalog tells about them.

Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co., 155-157 Washington St., cor. Cornhill, Boston

WARD'S Post Card Albums Sold everywhere; see also our imported styles.

MAKE 57-63 Franklin St., Boston

College Athletic Coaches—No. 38

Henry L. Williams, University of Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Referred to by sporting writers throughout the West as the "sphinx" of the football world, Coach Henry L. Williams of the Minnesota eleven is also known as one of the greatest football coaches in the West, and one of the greatest friends of clean sport and fair play on the gridiron. It is said that he has worked out more intricate plays than any other man who tutors a team, and his best friends declare that his only difficulty is in getting players and quarterbacks to carry out his ideas.

Coach Williams came to the University of Minnesota as director of athletics in the summer of 1900, and has been here ever since. For eight years he was also director of track athletics, but his outside interests forced him to give up that activity in 1908.

Coach Williams was born in Hartford, Conn., in July, 1869. After graduating from the high school he entered Yale in the fall of 1887, a year before A. A. Stagg left that institution. Mr. Stagg remained there, however, for a year after his graduation, and the two future rival western football coaches were rather intimate friends.

Williams won his "Y" at football all four years, though he was a regular member of the varsity team during his junior and senior years only. He was a half back, and a rather famous one, during his final year. He was a member of the track team all four years, running in the hurdles events, and established a new world's record of 15.45s, for the high hurdles in his junior year. He was holder of the inter-collegiate low hurdles record, 25.15s, for several years. He was captain of the track team his senior year, and at the same time was one of the editors of the Yale Daily News.

After graduation he taught for one year in a private school at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, 10 miles above West Point. While there was invited by the West Point military academy officers to help in training their football team, which was then, in 1891, in the second year of its organization. He did, and the military cadets won their first victory over Annapolis, by a score of 32 to 16.

In 1892 Coach Williams entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895. During that time he was in charge of outdoor athletics at William Penn school in Philadelphia. The summer after his graduation he went abroad, returning to Philadelphia and remaining there four years.

Coach Williams never submits to a newspaper interview if he can help it, and he lets the assistant coaches at the university do the talking for the team. He has predicted a victory over an opposing eleven but once. That was before the game with the University of Michigan last year. Minnesota was beaten, losing the western championship, and he probably will predict another victory. He plays the game, and whether or not he wins is up to the football ability of his men.

Coach Williams is the chess player

NEEDHAM HIGH OPENS FOOTBALL SEASON TOMORROW

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The Needham high school football team opens its season of 1911 Saturday with bright prospects, a number of seasoned players being available and Clinton Woodard, halfback of three seasons, being captain. The coaching will be in charge of Charles Favinger and Wilbur Björk will be the manager. The candidates are:

Dennis Crossman, A. Dawson, E. Quillian, tackles; Blodgett, Blodgett, Childs, Ladd, Wright; center; Miller, P. Quillian; quarterback, A. Stanwood; Palmer; halfbacks, V. Dawson, Richswang, Woodard; fullbacks, Hoffman, I. R. Stanwood.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 23, Walpole high at Needham; 30, Millifield high at Needham;

Oct. 7, South Boston high at Needham;

12, Newton high; 19, Hyde Park high at Needham; 21, Chelsea high at Needham; 27, Revere high at Revere;

Nov. 2, Watertown high at Needham; 11, Dedham high; 18, Alen, school at Needham; 29, Wellesley high at Wellesley.

BANKS PLAN DECIDING GAME

The deciding game for the bank baseball championship of Boston will be played tomorrow at 3 p. m. on the South End grounds, between the Old Colony Trust Company and the First National Bank. The rivalry between the banks is very keen owing to the fact that each team has won its game by a very close score, and an even more closely contested game is looked for tomorrow. Complimentary tickets may be secured from the management.

SHERLOCK TO COACH TWO TEAMS

Coch Edward Sherlock of the Rindge Technical High football team, and recently appointed to similar position at High School of Commerce, held a conference with Dr. T. F. Harrington, who has charge of the Boston school coaches, Thursday evening, at which it was agreed that he should be permitted to coach both teams this fall.

PHILADELPHIA POLO TEAM WINS

GREAT NECK, L. I.—The Philadelphia Freebooters defeated the Port Chester Polo Club by a score of 12 goals to 10½ Thursday. The Port Chester team were outplayed from the start. They had only a total handicap of 1 goal for four men, while the Freebooters had 12, conceding them 11 goals.

The event was for the Manhasset Cups,

and was to have been played between Port Chester and Aiken, but at the last minute the Freebooters took the place of the Aiken team.

LINEUP OF ALL-STAR NINE

CHICAGO—The all-star team chosen by James McAleer to play the Philadelphia American league club, the world's champions, prior to their probable struggle with the qualifiers from the National league includes four members of the Chicago team, five from Washington, one from New York, one from Boston and one from Detroit; American league teams. The batting order, as announced Thursday evening, follows: Milan, c.f.; Lord 3b.; Speaker r.t.; Cobb l.f.; Elberfeld 2b.; McBride ss.; Chase 1b.; Sullivan and street, Walsh, White and Johnson p.

WORLD'S RECORD BY DE PALMA

HARTFORD, Conn.—At Charter Oak park track Thursday afternoon Ralph De Palma broke his own world's record for 12 miles by clipping four seconds and establishing a new mark of 8m 56s. He was out to better the world's record of 25 miles on a circular track, but was forced to quit because of tire trouble.

RELEASE SIX RECRUITS

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland American league club announced Thursday the release of six players, all of them new recruits. They are Outfielder Williams, released to the St. Louis Americans, and Naegle, Dokad, Konnick, Collamore, and Spencer released to the Toledo American Association Club.

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WINTER POLO AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. M. Waterbury Jr., a member of the Meadow Brook polo team, which defeated the English team two games in the international match for the Westchester polo cup last June at Meadow Brook, L. I., and Walter H. Du Pee of Chicago are expected to arrive here tomorrow to play with Lord Innisker and Lord Tweedmouth during the winter polo season.

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LEARNER'S RECORD

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Canada Defeats Laurier and Reciprocity

(Continued from page one)

prime minister of Canada. He will be supported in Parliament by a working majority far more than ample for his purposes.

Reciprocity Defeated

The government defeat means that the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement, ratified by the American Congress in extra session, will not be introduced when the twelfth Parliament assembles next month, and that a revised basis of trade with the United States, looking to closer commercial relations, will not be possible in the immediate future.

The Conservatives are committed to a policy of trade expansion with the empire and a closed door against the United States.

Although reelected in two constituencies in Quebec, the defeat of the Liberal party also means the retirement from public life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who for 15 years has directed the destinies of the Dominion.

A liberal membership of 53 from Quebec was cut down to 38, which, taken alone, seriously threatened the supremacy of the party. But it was in Ontario that the Conservatives won their greatest victories. Spurred on by appeals to patriotism and the cry that reciprocity was the entering wedge for annexation, the Conservatives swept nearly everything before them.

That province, which in the last Parliament was represented by 35 Liberals and 51 Conservatives, will send a delegation to the next composed of 13 Liberals and 75 Conservatives. A notable feature of the defeat was the opposition's capture of two hitherto Liberal seats in Saskatchewan.

Landslide Unexpected

The landslide was not expected by either side. The Liberals were confident that they would be returned by the people with an increased majority, for they believed that reciprocity would be most acceptable to the Canadian electors. The Conservatives, although they claimed that they would have a majority, did not expect that it would be so large, or that the general verdict of the country would be so decisive against the government. They feared that reciprocity would prove popular with the farmers of Ontario and the farmers and fishermen of the maritime provinces, and while confident that they would win the cities, they were dubious as to the result in rural constituencies. However, in Ontario especially, the agricultural vote went almost solidly against reciprocity and in the maritime provinces it did not prove to be the popular issue expected.

Indeed, the farmers and fishermen in the east do not appear to have placed nearly the high value upon the American market which was anticipated. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, was safe in two counties, the Conservatives made a great harvest of ministerial heads; 13 members of the Laurier cabinet sought reelection and seven of them were defeated. Minister of Finance Fielding and Minister of Customs Paterson, who made the reciprocity bargain with the United States, failed to win their elections.

Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia; McKenzie King, minister of labor; Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture; George P. Graham, minister of railways, and William Templeman, minister of inland revenue, also went down to defeat. The province of Quebec rejected one minister, British Columbia one, Nova Scotia two and Ontario three.

The ministers who survive the landslide are William Pugsley of New Brunswick, minister of public works; Charles Murphy of Ontario, secretary of state; Frank Oliver of Alberta, minister of the interior; Premier Laurier, Rudolph E. Lemieux, minister of marine and fisheries, and Dr. H. S. Beland, postmaster-general in the province of Quebec.

Jacques Bureau, solicitor-general, who is regarded as a semi-member of the administration, was also defeated.

Although the majority of seats won by the Conservatives is more than 50, the popular majority against the government and reciprocity is even more overwhelming.

Respond to Appeal

The people responded to the appeal, Ontario, the largest province of all, in the most whole-hearted way, and the other provinces, with the exception of Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan, hardly less so. Even the prairie west, which was supposed to desire reciprocity above all other things, and where American settlers have gone in large numbers, did not go unanimous for the government.

The splendid majority of followers obtained by R. L. Borden in the English provinces will make him practically independent of the French group, for he has a working majority without them. The effect of this will be to greatly minimize the Nationalist party which Henri Bourassa has been creating for eight years past.

The great Conservative following which has been sent to Mr. Borden by the province of Ontario makes it certain that the province will dominate Canadian affairs for some time to come.

Tariff to Be Revised

Several large affairs will require the immediate attention of the Borden government. Although reciprocity is defeated, the Conservatives are likely within a short time to give their attention to the revision of the Canadian tariff. Mr. Borden has indicated in his election addresses that the first step in this direction will be the appointment of a tariff board to take up and study the situation in Canada. His government will have also to deal with the tendency for

CANADIAN LEADERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON ELECTION

BY PREMIER LAURIER

"There is no doubt but that we have been decisively defeated. I gladly lay down the premiership, a burden which I have carried for 15 years. We believe that in making the reciprocity arrangement, we have done something which would be greatly to the benefit of the people of Canada. The electors have declared otherwise, and I bow to their decision."

"I regret that we have been unable to carry reciprocity, which I still believe would have promoted the material welfare of Canada, and at the same time promoted the growing friendship between the United States and Great Britain. However, the country has spoken. We must bow to the inevitable, and I cheerfully do so."

DISAPPOINTED SAYS PRESIDENT TAFT

President Taft heard the return from the Canadian election while he was attending dinner at Kalamazoo, Mich. He said:

"I have just been informed that reciprocity has failed in Canada. For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be good thing for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

the construction of 10 vessels for the Canadian navy, a project he has condemned and the French Nationalists of Quebec have denounced.

He will have, also, to deal with tenders for an \$8,000,000 harbor work and dry dock at St. John, N. B., to form the outlet for the national transcontinental railway to be completed with a few years, which Mr. Borden and his Conservative followers have denounced as an improvident undertaking.

Projects for the construction of a Georgian bay canal, the enlargement of the Welland canal and the deepening of the St. Lawrence route are other legacies from the Laurier government.

Mr. Borden promised, if elected, to increase government ownership of public utilities, such as railways, telegraphs and telephones, and aid the West in the establishment of terminal elevators under government supervision, promote construction of the Hudson Bay railroad, to develop terminals on Hudson Bay and see that a fleet is put on the route between Hudson Bay ports and Europe to carry out during summer and fall the wheat and cattle of the West.

Mr. Borden Aggressive

The next prime minister of Canada is tall, erect, possessed of a deep voice, and is of most serious mien. He is aggressive, forceful and uncompromising. It has been said that he lacks the tact required to win the complete loyalty of his party supporters, and several times since he assumed the leadership, nearly 11 years ago, Conservatives have discussed seriously casting him aside for some other leader. Two years ago, when his party split on the navy question and seven of them were defeated. Minister of Finance Fielding and Minister of Customs Paterson, who made the reciprocity bargain with the United States, failed to win their elections.

But what Mr. Borden may lack in tact he makes up in determination. When reciprocity presented the opportunity he swung the big stick, compelled his party associates to line up in opposition to the government proposal, and precipitated this election. Once that was done nothing more was heard of the proposal to abandon Mr. Borden for some other leader.

Fielding Defeat Surprises

HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotia furnished probably as many surprises in Thursday's balloting as any province in Canada. First, W. S. Fielding, finance minister of the Dominion, who next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself was the most important Canadian who was instrumental in arranging the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States, was defeated for reelection to Shelburne-Queens by F. B. McCurdy, a prominent Halifax banker.

The minister of finance is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right-hand man and had been mentioned as his successor as prime minister.

Coincidentally, Minister of Customs Paterson, who aided Mr. Fielding in negotiating the reciprocity pact, lost his election in Brant, Ont., which he had represented for many years.

The second surprise in Nova Scotia was the defeat of Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia and defense, in Kings county, a bay of Fundy district, which Sir Frederick had represented in Parliament 20 years. Sir Frederick is known in New England and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is a cousin of the Conservative leader. Sir Frederick lost his constituency by 163 majority to A. D. W. Foster, a college student.

Halifax elected to represent it in the new Parliament the leader of the opposition in the last, Robert L. Borden, who will be the new premier of Canada. The leader of the Conservatives was returned by a majority of 200 votes, although early in the evening it had been said he was defeated. He had been previously rejected by the voters of Halifax.

Sir William Pugsley Wins

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Although New Brunswick furnished three seats, occupied in the last Parliament by Liberals, to the Conservatives in Thursday's election, honor between the two parties was practically divided by the victory in St. John city of William Pugsley, minister of public works in the Laurier cabinet.

New Brunswick's representation in the next Parliament, in which the fate of reciprocity was adversely decided by the

DEFEAT OF RECIPROCITY IN CANADA SURPRISES BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

action and speech he is very deliberate. Throughout Canada I found him to be respected, and well known everywhere."

"Because the Conservative appeal has been based on old-time prejudices between the United States and Great Britain, many people might think that Canada is now to have a premier who will be unfriendly toward this country, but I think that it will soon be realized that this is a mistaken idea."

"We must not judge the real Canadian feeling by the stories we have read, inflammatory campaign placards or hostile newspaper headlines, for I found in my tour through Canada, deep down in the hearts of the Canadian people, feelings of great respect and warm friendship for their American neighbors which no election, whichever way it goes, is likely to change.

"We must remember that Canada had a perfect right to say yes or no to our reciprocity proposition. Now that she has spoken out so clearly we must content to abide by the consequences. Any show of resentment on our part would be unworthy of the greatness of this nation with its pronounced commercial advantages over Canada."

"We should still offer Canada the friendly hand of kinsmen and send her best wishes for her commercial development along her own chosen lines."

The news of the defeat of reciprocity in Canada was received in Boston with expressions of surprise.

"I cannot believe that reciprocity has been defeated," said Governor Foss when told of the result of the election. "This election may mean the end of Laurier's government, but I do not believe that it will end the reciprocity issue."

"Reciprocity is eventually bound to win in Canada, and if the cause is absolutely down at the present time it is because the measure is not clearly understood. Undoubtedly the bugaboo of

CROWDS FOLLOW INTERCOLONIAL CLUB RETURNS



GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS
R. McC. Smith (left), and J. M. Shea, passenger agents, who aided club in showing returns

Election returns from Canada were received over a direct wire at the Intercolonial Club in Boston Thursday evening, and the hall was crowded. About 1500 persons were present. The returns were thrown on an illuminated screen.

Colored lantern views showing Canadian country in the west and in the Ontario highlands were shown between the election bulletins. R. McC. Smith, special passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, through whose courtesy the views were shown, gave a talk on the slides.

Enthusiasm was shown by both political sections of the audience, which included many women. Early returns from the Quebec province seemed to show that the Liberals were more than holding their own, but about 9:30 adverse results began to arrive from Ontario, with unexpected reverses, in the western territories, and it was realized that reciprocity had lost.

Senator La Follette said Thursday night: "I took an active stand in opposition to reciprocity in the Senate. I do not and will not claim that the defeat of reciprocity by the Canadians backs up the stand of the opposition in this country. The fight in the two countries in opposition was waged along different lines."

Representative Carter, Democrat, of Oklahoma, said: "The defeat of the government in Canada shows conclusively that the United States did not have the short part of the bargain in the treaty. It was a fair proposition to the United States. The Canadians bear this out by their opposition. While the defeat means the downfall of Premier Laurier I do not believe it will hurt President Taft."

Representative Roberts said: "The vote was a complete surprise to me. In my opinion, the fear on the part of the Canadian manufacturers that free trade would result is responsible for the overwhelming result at the polls."

Senator Bailey of Texas: "The United States is to be congratulated."

Representative Sims of Tennessee: "I think it must be admitted on all sides that the Canadian elections will hurt the President and his party and aid the Democratic party in the next campaign. Canadian reciprocity was held up before the country as a remedy for the high cost of living. It was the only remedy proposed by the Republican party. It was only one of many remedies proposed by the Democrats. The high cost of living must be brought down by a reduction in the tariff along the line, and I now make the prediction that the voters of the country will turn to the Democratic party in 1912."

Melrose assessors have completed the tax levy for this year, announcement being made today of the heaviest tax payers in the city. The Boston Rubber Shoe Company pays the largest tax in the city, amounting to \$11,335.32, while Decum Beech and his wife pay the largest individual estate tax, amounting to \$2070. The Boston & Maine railroad pays \$1619; Malden & Melrose Gas Company, \$2422; New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., \$1629; and the Malden Electric Company, \$1604.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY OPENS
HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate University opened Thursday for the term of 1911-12. There are about 140 students in the class of 1915. The new member of the faculty, the Rev. Mr. Alton, formerly pastor of a church at Rome, is to have charge of the department of Biblical literature.

Men's Fall Suits



Men's Fall Overcoats

CLOTHING OF DISTINCTION

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY are now showing their lines of Ready-to-Wear Clothing suitable for early Fall and Winter wear. Gentlemen who desire clothing that is absolutely dependable as to quality of fabric, and that combines perfection of fit and finish, are invited to inspect these garments.

Every Suit and Overcoat is designed and fashioned in Macullar Parker Company's own workshops on the premises.

Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats From \$20 and upwards

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 Washington Street.

ads need our goods and we need hers and looking at the matter from a broad point of view, it could not but have been for our mutual welfare."

Reciprocity a Sealed Book

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the State Milling Company: "So far as the United States is concerned the question of reciprocity with Canada must now be regarded as a sealed book. When it is again opened, as eventually it will be, Canada must break the seal."

"For many years Canadians have insisted that any new overtures should proceed from this side of the line and to this proposition the United States gave gracious, tactful assent."

"President Taft cannot be too highly praised for his effort to bring about still closer relations between peoples so much akin in heredity, tradition, law and custom."

Says Nationalism Won

Fred J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts railroad commission and a former president of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, said: "The Conservatives played skilfully to the spirit of Canadian nationalism as represented by the cry of 'Canada for Canadians.' Apparently they succeeded in convincing the Canadian electorate that reciprocity was a step toward commercial union and possibly political union with the United States."

"It looks to me as though the United States has lost its last chance for a long time to secure freer trade relations so much to be desired with Canada."

Peter Kerr, a member of the International Club of Boston, said: "I feel that the cause of reciprocity has been retarded for years. I feel that the Conservatives took advantage of the annexation bogey to scare great many unthinking Canadians into voting for their party."

Alexander C. Chisholm, president of the Intercolonial Club of Boston, said: "The Liberal party will no doubt accept the inevitable in the true spirit of the constitution which gives Canada the admirable system of government by parties."

Sees Drifting Tendency

E. W. J. Hearty of the firm of Maynard & Child, commission merchants, said today: "Reciprocity would have been the best thing for each country. It was so proud of being a Canadian as I am now, and the tendency will be for them to drift apart. While our particular business would have lost slightly had reciprocity been secured, we were broad-minded enough to desire it."

L. C. Smith, president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, said: "I am surprised and sorry. Reciprocity would have been to the mutual benefit of both Canada and the United States."

Jerome Jones, of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, said:

"The rejection of the pact arranged between President Taft and Mr. Fielding, which pact was for the mutual benefit of both peoples—the exchange of products reducing the cost of living on both sides—will prove a disappointment to all except the selfish interests."

"Before the old reciprocity treaty was abrogated, occasioned by the Mason and Slidell incident in the sixties, the exchange of products was mutually friendly and beneficial. Now a long halt with excessive costs of the products of each country will be realized by consumers."

"The 'outs' will get into political favor and ere long the pendulum will swing back to leaders of such wisdom and caliber of Laurier."

SAN ANGELO TAX VALUES GROW

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Increase in taxable values in San Angelo amounting to \$365,852 for 1911 over 1910 is shown in the report of A. C. McDonald, city secretary, which was completed recently. The total valuation for 1911 is \$5,788,413.

WEDDINGS IN OCTOBER.
When a man is to be married he should not economize by buying ordinary clothes. For once in his life, if never again, he is in the lime-light. We have made a specialty for years of Evening Dress and Dinner Suits, also Morning and Frock Coats for Day Weddings. Nothing but the best English wools used; fashionably cut, yet conservative clothes for "Gentlemen."

F. D. SOMERS & CO.,
30 Years at 3 Park St., Boston.

LUTHERAN MISSION OF GOLD COAST COLONY PAYS FOR ITSELF BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Started by Dutch Settlers Early in Last Century, Basel Schools Have Trained Generation After Generation of Native Africans

COACH-BUILDING AND RUBBER EXPORT DEPARTMENTS STEADILY OPERATED

(Special to the Monitor) BRITISH missionary societies confine themselves in the main to the propagation of the Christian faith, and, generally speaking, look somewhat askance at commercial and industrial missions, writes the Rev. John H. Harris from the Gold Coast to the London Daily News. It is argued that missionaries, even if willing, would make singularly incapable commercial agents. It is also pointed out that where such missions have been attempted the results have not been encouraging. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a purely literary and spiritual education does not produce the most robust type of West African Christian. The British administrations are now thoroughly alive to this feature, and are wisely combining technical training with literary studies, and the British missions might well be advised to take these facts into immediate consideration.

While British missionary societies have been pursuing their labors with results not altogether satisfactory, a German mission has been making indelible marks on British West African colonies, and has accomplished a work to which governors, officials and merchants unite in paying unsung tribute.

The Basel mission appears to have solved in this colony some of the most difficult problems which confront British missionary enterprise. Today modern business methods enter into every department of its work, whether in church,

government, or in the schools, in the blacksmithy or carpenter's shed or in the work of transport.

The mission commenced operations under the Dutch government at Christiansborg in the year 1828. Since that day the whole colony has passed into British possession; wars have rent the country, and the Basel mission has continued to increase its influence throughout the Gold Coast colony.

The organization of the mission is in two distinct departments—the spiritual and the commercial. The religious work is conducted by some 46 missionaries of the Lutheran school, and entrance to church membership demands compliance with general Christian rules, strict monogamy, a church tax of 10s. per annum for male members, and 8s. per head for females. Attached to and under the control of this department are the elementary and middle schools.

The commercial section of the mission includes industrial training institutes, and nothing could be more pleasing than the interest and energy with which the natives devote themselves to cabinet work, coach-building, and agricultural pursuits; but the main activities of this work, which is conducted by 23 mercantile missionaries, is in every respect admirable. One of the leading railway managers remarked the other day, "The most business-like commercial house in the colony is the Basel mission; the men

always know how many trucks they will require, their trolleys are to time, their goods properly bagged and labelled, and their whole organization so smart and up-to-date that they never dislocate the traffic."

Natives Trained As Clerks

There can be little doubt that the attention given to business by the representatives of the mission is due to the type of men they can command—none are accepted unless they agree to make their employment a matter of conscience, and develop their commercial undertakings with the same motive as that which animates their spiritual brethren, with whom they share all things in common, with the exception of salaries—those of the mercantile brethren being considerably higher, and based, to some extent, upon returns.

The results of the mission's work can be seen all over the colony, the polite native clerks, the managers of stores, the English-speaking planters, the colored government officials have nearly all of them received their training at the Basel mission schools, and the acting governor does not hesitate to recognize that his best officials have been produced by the mission.

GREEK RELICS DISCOVERED

Conquest of the Punjab in Fourth Century B. C. Left Traces Now Being Found

(Special to the Monitor)

AHORE—Relics of the Greek conquest in the fourth century B. C. of the Punjab and of the subsequent Greek occupation are being found continually in northern India. Only the other day a Greek image, made entirely of gold, was unearthed in the Punjab by the officers of the archaeological department. In this connection it may be mentioned

that Dr. Marshall, the head of this department, reports that he has found in the Lahore museum fragments of vases, discovered some years ago near Peshawar, on one of which is a scene from the Antigone. A carved stone column was also found recently in Gwalior state which showed that Greek influence had penetrated as far as this point in the second century B. C.

NAME FRANK N. RAND TO HEAD THE STATE PROHIBITION TICKET

The Prohibition party assembled in state convention in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, on Thursday nominated this ticket:

Governor, Frank N. Rand of Haverhill.

Lieutenant-Governor, William G. Merrill of Malden.

Secretary of state, Alfred H. Evans of Northampton.

Treasurer and receiver-general, Charles E. Peakes of Weston.

Auditor, William W. Nash of Weston.

Attorney-General, Frank M. Forbush of Newton.

Prof. John A. Nicholls of Boston, permanent chairman of the convention, said in his opening address that "the voters in Maine were deluded into the idea that the liquor traffic could be regulated. Under the present Massachusetts law more arrests were made for intoxication in this state last year than ever before."

Oscar A. McKenney, chairman of the committee on organization, Dr. George F. Reed of Framingham and the Rev. Dr. George E. Stockwell, who was a prohibition candidate for Governor of New York, also made addresses.

The platform adopted contains these statements:

"Considered from an economic, social, scientific or moral standpoint the beverage liquor traffic is the greatest issue now before the people.

"We stand for the annihilation of the beverage liquor traffic. Even statewide prohibition, except as secured and enforced by a prohibition party, is a hindrance to the cause.

"The sale of liquors for mechanical and medicinal uses should be in state agencies by salaried agents without profit and not by drug stores.

"The rights of several states to protect themselves from intoxicating liquors should be recognized by Congress through the enactment of a national law prohibiting interstate traffic therein."

"Given power in this state, we pledge ourselves to proceed under the constitution and the common law, or, if necessary, by special prohibitory enactment, to the eradication of the drink traffic, including the manufacture, sale, transportation and advertising of the same."

"We hold that the women of equal intelligence with the male citizens should be accorded equal privileges of citizenship."

"We believe that all international disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy should be decided by a high court of nations."

"We favor:

"The initiative, referendum and recall. The adoption of an amendment to the United States constitution giving Congress power to levy an income tax."

"The establishment of a state bureau of labor."

"The government ownership of public utilities."

"The abolition of vice."

"Strict and impartial enforcement of all laws."

Delegates who spoke were David A. McKay, superintendent of the Massachusetts Three Million League, and Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the W. C. T. U.

To aid in the campaign for prohibition autograph photographs.

And so by keeping busy the time passed quickly and pleasantly, and on Sept. 5 the rock of Gibraltar was sighted, will be a thing of the past.

The industrial section usually executes orders to the value of about £4000 per annum; its go-carts, trolleys, traps, and waggonettes are sent into almost every colony from Sierra Leone to German Cameroons. The net profit averages slightly over £400 per annum.

The commercial department is certainly one of the most profitable enterprises in the colony, and the stores of the mission are crowded with purchasers during the whole day.

In the year 1909-10 they exported 35 tons of rubber, 14,000,000 pounds of palm kernels, 600,000 gallons of palm oil, and nearly 17,000,000 pounds weight of cocoa beans.

The profit-bearing transactions of the Basel mission cannot be much under £150,000, which, on the moderate basis of 8 per cent net profit, would provide the mission exchequer with a sum of £12,000 per annum. Government grants in aid of educational work amounted last year to £2400. There are also periodic collections in aid of mission funds; the native church at Nsaba, for example, collected £240 last year. The whole expenditure of this mission must be almost, if not completely, covered by its income from the various operations.

Houghton & Detton Co.

It pays to pay cash
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

Especially Selected for Saturday

Low Prices on School and College Shoes

Our New "Educator" Boots for Girls, all made on the Goodyear welt process, in kid, dull calf, patent leather and tan russia, the best shoes in the world. Prices low—

5 to 8, at 8½ to 11, at 11½ to 2 at
1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00

Our "Beacon" School Shoes for Boys, made on latest lasts, Goodyear welts; sizes 1 to 5½, at
2.08 and 2.50

Boys' High Cut Tan Leather Shoes for fall hard wear, made with buckles at top—

11 to 13½, at 1.79 | 1 to 5½, at 1.98



Our "Columbia" Boots for college girls—We are showing 40 styles this season. Every year we improve this special brand—save \$1.00 on your fall boots.

In McKay welts Goodyear welts
2.28 | 2.98

Latest Styles in Tan Russia Calf Button Boots, extra high, also in gun metal—just the thing for high school wear. A bargain at.....
1.98

Shoes for College Boys and Business Men, a splendid line in up-to-date styles, all Goodyear welts, at.....
2.50 and 2.98

Call for Our "Heywood" Shoes for men and large boys, \$4.00 and \$6.00 value
3.49 and 3.98

Ribbons and Bags

"Ideal Hairbow" Ribbons, fine quality of all silk taffeta ribbons, extra heavy and stiff finish for the broad hairbows so fashionable; comes in black, white, pink, blue, cardinal, maja, violet, old rose, etc.

5 inches wide, yard.....
16c

5½ inches wide, yard.....
19c

Scotch Plaid Ribbon, all silk, 4½ inches wide, all bright colors, for hairbows, millinery, etc.
19c

Green School Bags, 4 styles and sizes, lined and unlined, made of heavy material for books, lunches, etc.....
25c

VELVET BAGS—Special size for young misses, made of good quality of black velvet, gilt frame and long silk cord handle, at.....
49c

DRESDEN RIBBON, 5½ inches wide, all pure silk, pretty floral designs on white, pink and blue ground, with satin edges to match, 19c yard.....
19c

Hosiery and Underwear

National Biscuit Co.'s Fancy Mixture Crackers. Regular price 15c lb. at.....
12½c

Special Features in Boys' and Misses' Hose, black cotton and silk lisle, 2x1 and 1x1 rib, double heels, soles and toes, made for hard wear and are one of the best stock—
25c

Duffy's Unfermented Pure Grape Juice. Regular price 25c bottle. at.....
19c

Barataria Shrimp. Regular price 15c can. at.....
10c

Philippe & Canaud Sardines, 1-4 size. Special price.....
25c

Chiver's Imported Strawberry Jams. Regular price 25c jar. at.....
20c

Extra sizes 29c each

Grocery Specials

Boys' and Misses' Hose, fall and winter weight, black cotton, 2x1 and 1x1 rib, double soles, heels and toes; our leaders at.....
12½c

STREET FLOOR

Sweater Coats—Heavy weight, worsted mixed sweater coats, with or without pockets, \$3.00 value.....
2.48

STREET FLOOR

Sweater Coats—Heavy weight, pure worsted sweater coats, in light and dark oxford gray and crimson, \$4.00 value.....
3.48

STREET FLOOR

School Umbrellas—Boys' and girls' fast black English gloria umbrellas, steel rod and paragon frames, congo handles, 49c each...
49c

STREET FLOOR

Boys' Pajamas—Fine fancy percale, with silk fringes, \$1.00 value, 75c per suit.....
75c

Boys' Sweaters—Heavy weight, worsted mixed, oxford, navy and white, special 4.98 at.....
4.98

STREET FLOOR

Youths' Shirts—Collegiate make, fancy negligee shirts with attached cuffs, \$1.00 value
69c

Take Quick Advantage of These Low Prices

Sweater Coats—Heavy weight, worsted mixed shaker knit sweater coats, crimson, oxford, navy and white, special 4.98 at.....
4.98

STREET FLOOR

Sweater Coats—Heavy weight, pure worsted sweater coats, in light and dark oxford gray and crimson, \$4.00 value.....
3.48

STREET FLOOR

School Umbrellas—Boys' and girls' fast black English gloria umbrellas, steel rod and paragon frames, congo handles, 49c each...
49c

STREET FLOOR

Boys' Pajamas—Fine fancy percale, with silk fringes, \$1.00 value, 75c per suit.....
75c

Boys' Sweaters—Heavy weight, worsted mixed, oxford, gray, \$2.00 value.....
1.45

STREET FLOOR

Youths' Shirts—Collegiate make, fancy negligee shirts with attached cuffs, \$1.00 value
69c

NEW HAVEN TAX ON REALTY RAISED BY ASSESSORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Increases in valuations for students who plan to enter Wellesley College this fall close this afternoon. Registration of students will cease tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

New students are being looked after by the membership committee of the Christian Association. Miss Hazel Nutter of the senior class is chairman of this committee. Members of the Student Government Association also assist in this work.

The work of the academic year starts next Tuesday. Prof. Sarah F. Whiting, director of the observatory, has opened the observatory house. Miss Edith W. Taylor of the English department has returned from a summer in Europe.

CAMERONIA IN ON MAIDEN TRIP

NEW YORK—After the famous ship named the Camerona, and she is the latest addition to the fleet of the Anchor Line plying between Glasgow and New York. Friday noon she arrived here on her maiden trip.

The Camerona is not lacking in a single improvement which means comfort to her passengers. She is driven at her 15 knots by two triple expansion engines and is equipped with marine bells and wireless. She left Glasgow Sept. 13.

SHAW AND WHEELER FREED

Warren D. Wheeler and Stillman Shaw of the firm of Shaw & Wheeler, promoters of stock, 70 Milk street, were discharged from custody today by United States Commissioner Hayes. The two men were accused of fraudulently using the mails in floating stock of the North American Rubber Company.

"We favor:

"The initiative, referendum and recall. The adoption of an amendment to the United States constitution giving Congress power to levy an income tax."

"The establishment of a state bureau of labor."

"The government ownership of public utilities."

"The abolition of vice."

"Strict and impartial enforcement of all laws."

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK OF FIGURED CHALLIS

Striped silk and narrow braid as trimming

A PRETTY and becoming school frock is shown in this model. The skirt is straight and gathered. The waist portion is full below the round yoke and the sleeves are cut in one piece each. They can be finished below the elbows or at the wrists.

The dress illustrated is made of figured challis with finely striped silk and narrow braid used as trimming, but the season is a generous one and there are many fabrics that are in every way appropriate. Light weight wools, such as the challis, cashmere and the like, are much used, but warm houses and warm schoolrooms make washable materials possible throughout the entire year.

Plaid gingham trimmed with plain makes attractive little dresses and there are many other fabrics offered in the autumn display. High neck is always to be preferred for school wear and during the cool weather, but the same model will be found pretty for afternoon occasions if a little daintier material is used for the making; and, if liked, the yoke can be cut out to give a round effect. Treated in this way the dress would be pretty made from cream-colored challis dotted with rosebuds and trimmed with taffeta, or from any similar material.

For the 10-year size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36, 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of silk and 12 yards of braid. A pattern (7144), sizes from 6 to 12 years, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Ma-



sonic Temple, Chicago.

ANTIQUITY OF GLOVE IS GREAT

But women did not wear it till fourteenth century

QUEEN MARY accepted as a coronation gift gloves from the worshipful company of glovers, says the Lady's Pictorial, and adds that the gloves presented were so beautiful that one is inclined to think they may lead to a revival of richly ornamented hand-wear.

The gloves are of the finest mousquetaire kid and reach almost as far as the shoulder. They are worked on the back with the royal crown and cipher instead of the usual points. At the top they are finished with a band of gold embroidery, the design of which consists of the rose, the thistle and the shamrock.

When Queen Alexandra was crowned the firm which had the honor of supplying her majesty with gloves carefully studied precedents at the Herald's College. It was thought desirable to give some slight recognition to the gauntlet form of the gloves of bygone days; they were therefore made of the finest white kid and reached to just above the elbow.

Here they were finished with beautiful gold embroidery, showing just a line of the ruby purple which composed her majesty's train. In this embroidery were fine eyelet holes, through which a gold cord was drawn, ending with small gold tassels.

Tim was when gloves were included among the ceremonial vestments of the sovereign, and in the list of requisition for the coronation of Henry VII. there is mention made of the "Venys golde for the King's gloves" and also of the price paid for their making.

The antiquity of the glove is very great. In the Trojan games, a thousand years before the Christian era, mailed gauntlets were used, and gloves called "digitalia," though uncommon, were known from Italy.

NEW MODES FOR MOTORING GIRL

Pretty apparel that is not expensive

SIMPLICITY as well as becomingness characterizes the automobile apparel for young girls this autumn and the shops are full of the most fetching styles.

Further than this, they are cheap. Not cheap in material, but reasonable in price. The lateness of the season has something to do with this. For example, the white polo coats, while not absolutely new, are to be bought for \$12 and \$15, and are quite warm enough for all but the coldest days of winter. A heavy rep forms a favorite material for the construction of a coat on the polo order. It has a mercerized surface, but launders, so the shopkeepers declare, beautifully.

It is a shade heavier than the heavy linen motor coats, shakes the dust equally well and has the advantage of not shrinking when cleaned. The linen coats, good looking ones, too, are to be had for from \$3.50 upward, those at the lowest price admirably tailored garments of good color and texture and just as suitable for dust garments as those that come at \$8 and \$10. For \$12 there is a stunning heavy crash coat, which would bear laundering well on account of its loose weave, and pongee coats in rough and plain weaves for from \$15 up. By far the most effective of these is the rough surfaced material of coarse weave, which is \$18.

Raincoats for girls who motor are made of heavy jersey waterproof silk. They are as soft in texture as the material used in the famous Liberty capes, and to pack up occupy no more space than one of soft rubber, says the New York Herald.

Such dainty colors as these raincoats come in, old blue, king's blue, old rose, dull red and gray, and they are pretty enough to wear for evening and are excessively becoming.

Hats are admirable. One, a small in-

verted basket shape, is covered with old blue silk to match the raincoat or the blue bands which trim a linen motor coat. It is Shirred and plaited and finished with a flat bow of the silk, which is brought around the hat midway between the crown and the drooping brim. It costs only \$6.50 and is quite chic enough and appropriate enough to wear on any occasion.

In old rose is another of the same style, which, however, lacks a bit of the smartness shown in the blue. For packing in small compass are the crushed straw bonnets, which can be jammed into a motor trunk without injuring them in the least. Made up in a chantecler red, old blue and old rose, they are to be had for \$10 each.

In veils there is an astonishing selection of colors and shades. Of firm silk mesh 2½ yards long and 38 inches wide, manufactured especially for automobile wear, they have the advantage of coming in tones to match any complexion or costume and of shaking the dust freely. They can be laundered without damage if need be.

GATHERING FRUIT

When gathering fruit, peaches or pears, a clever woman invented a simple device that insured the plucking of fruit without danger of bruising it, says an exchange.

The top was taken off a tin tomato can and the can attached to the end of a long pole, so that it formed a cup-like arrangement. The can is put up underneath the fruit and a slight shake given to detach it from the tree, letting it fall into the can, which is lowered and emptied quickly.

TRIED RECIPES

SOUTHERN POTATO SPLIT BISCUIT

BAKE four good sized potatoes until well done, remove from the skins and mash well, adding a teaspoonful each salt and sugar and two thirds cup lard and butter mixed. Beat well, then add one egg well beaten. When cooled to lukewarm add a cupful of yeast or one compressed yeast cake dissolved in a half cupful of lukewarm water, stir well and then add flour to make a stiff batter. Set in a warm place to rise. When raised add more flour and again let rise. About two hours before a 6 o'clock dinner add flour to make like biscuit dough, roll out and stamp into biscuit. Grease muffin rings with lard or butter, dip one biscuit in melted butter and rub the buttered side on a biscuit already in the muffin ring. Turn over buttered side up and lay on top of the biscuit in the pan. Repeat until all the biscuits are made. Set in a warm place to rise until light, which may take an hour or a little longer, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Always put two of these biscuits in the same ring, one on top of the other. When baked they will split apart easily and will be as light as a feather and melting in the mouth. Set at 10 in the morning for a 6 o'clock dinner.

GRAHAM BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

Mix well together two cups graham flour, one cupful wheat flour, one half cupful sugar, a quarter cupful shortening, a teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder sifted with the white flour, and two cupfuls sour milk, in which a teaspoonful soda has been dissolved. After a thorough mixing make into loaves and bake an hour in a moderate oven.

RICE GEMS

Beat two eggs until very light. Add one pint of milk, a cupful and a half of Indian meal, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful melted butter, one cupful boiled rice and three level teaspoonsful baking powder. Pour into greased gem pans, bake in a quick oven 25 minutes and serve very hot.

RICE WAFFLES

Press one cupful cold boiled rice through a sieve. Rub together a tablespoonful sugar and a heaping teaspoonful butter. Sift together one cupful flour, a teaspoonful and a half baking powder and a half teaspoonful salt. Add to the sugar and butter mixture, together with the yolks of two eggs beaten light. Thin with milk to the consistency of cake batter, fold in the stiff whites of the eggs and turn into hot and well greased waffle irons. Fill two thirds full, close, and when brown on one side turn to the other.

MOTHER'S MUFFINS

Melt a tablespoonful of butter and one of lard and put with a quart of milk. Add two beaten eggs and half a compressed yeast cake, dissolved in warm water. Stir in flour to make a rather stiff batter and a teaspoonful of salt. Set to rise over night and in the morning turn into muffin tins; let them rise 20 minutes in a warm corner and bake.

CORNMEAL FRITTERS

To one cupful of corn meal add one cupful of sifted flour, two

teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of salt and a dash of paprika, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, and lastly fold in the stiffly whipped whites. Fry in deep hot oil, drain and serve with hot maple syrup.

CORNMEAL FRITTERS

To one pint of sour milk add one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, three well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful each of molasses or brown sugar and flour, and sufficient cornmeal to make a rather stiff batter. Fry like any fritters, and serve with maple syrup or other sauce.

CELERY FRITTERS

Mix one cupful of finely chopped celery with one cupful of batter, and drop in tablespoonsfuls into deep hot oil. When well browned, drain and sprinkle with finely minced parsley.

CRANBERRY FRITTERS

Beat one egg light, add 1½ cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of baking powder, one of salt and a dash of paprika, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, and lastly fold in the stiffly whipped whites. Fry in deep hot oil, drain and serve with hot maple syrup.

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IN EVENING GOWNS

and in fact in almost all our dresses and our suits as well—we use the raised waistline. I prefer a waistline about two inches above the normal line, for it is becoming to almost all types of figures, and a woman can wear it whether she is short or tall. Of course, we vary the line somewhat, and in a number of our models it is much more than two inches higher than the natural waistline.

FOR AFTERNOON WEAR

both for suits and dresses, we are recommending velvets of all kinds and descriptions. The chiffon weights are the most suitable for the present styles, which require peculiarly soft and drapable materials. The plain black velvets are very smart for suits, but for dresses we use the flowered striped and checked velvets.

WHEN WE USE THE PLAIN VELVET

for a gown we mix it with embroidered chiffon with taffeta and with accordion-plaited chiffon to break the monotony of the plain surface. We use a great deal of fur on our afternoon suits and costumes.

FOR TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

the coats are slightly longer than they were last year, the sleeves small at the top, and, in the shorter lengths, wide at the bottom.

IN ALL OUR NEW SUITS AND DRESSES

the skirts are being made slightly wider than they have been. As to the future of the kimono sleeve it is impossible to predict, for its popularity gives it the promise of great longevity.

FOTS AND PANS CONQUERED

Doing housekeeping almost without dishes

LET me tell you how my intellectual friends conquered their pots and pans when their mother went to the country this summer, leaving them, utterly inexperienced in housework.

"When the Boss and the Business Manager, as I call them, invited me to spend the night with them, I accepted with mingled feelings of mirthful curiosity and admiration. Would the Boss know how to cook a potato decently? It worried me, I confess. I felt some embarrassment at the prospect of witnessing her discomfiture if she absent-mindedly cooked the corn husks instead of the ears. But she evidently felt no sense of pending calamity. All the way in the subway she discoursed serenely on the geography of the Canadian Rockies."

"Arriving at the apartment, I threw off my hat, washed hurriedly and went to the kitchen to show what a true friend I was by helping with the preparations for dinner.

"Do let me set the table," I pleaded, engagingly, after a glance at the oil-cloth-covered piece of furniture.

"We don't set any table," answered the Business Manager, strolling past me into her own bedroom and returning with a kimono and slippers. "Go take off as many clothes as you want to, and put these on. Then come back and eat."

"I obeyed, but I was not yet awed into respectful silence. I chirped as I returned:

"When lovely woman stoops to housework and finds, too late, that fruits decay—"

"Not at all," said the Boss, as she calmly cut the second cantaloupe. "These melons are ripe, that is all. You're so used to the green stuff you don't know a good melon when you see it. There, eat it—here at the table—and here's a paper napkin for you. You don't need a plate."

"I knew a good melon when I ate it, all right. Such depth of golden juiciness!"

"Then there was the stew, with meat free from skin or bone. It tasted like meat, too. There were tender little onions and carrots and snowy potatoes.

"How do you do it?" I cried.

"The Business Manager smiled in a superior way.

"We're the only people I ever heard of," she observed, "who could make a good stew. There isn't any secret about it, either. I simply buy good meat—a pound and a half of the best round steak in the market. Then I cut it up and cook it, in just enough water to keep it from burning. When I get around to it I put in the carrots and onions, without adding any more water, and let them cook all I have time to. I boil the potatoes separately, in their skins of course. It is easier to peel them after cooking. This kind of stew is improved by long cooking, so every night when we heat it up again we only make it better. Really, we grow quite fond of the same stew and hate to have it flinch."

"I knew a good melon when I ate it, all right. Such depth of golden juiciness!"

"Banana fritters—Peel and mash fine three bananas. Mix one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar and one saltspoonful of salt. Beat one egg light, add one third cupful of milk and the dry ingredients, then add the bananas and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Drop by spoonfuls into deep boiling oil, and fry, then drain on paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

"Corn fritters—To a can of corn add one cupful of sifted flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one of salt and a dash of paprika, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, and lastly fold in the stiffly whipped whites. Fry in deep hot oil, drain and serve with hot maple syrup.

"Celeri fritters—Mix one cupful of finely chopped celery with one cupful of batter, and drop in tablespoonsfuls into deep hot oil. When well browned, drain and sprinkle with finely minced parsley.

"Cranberry fritters—Beat one egg light, add 1½ cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar and one cupful of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well, and stir in one cupful of thick, rich cranberry sauce, drop in spoonfuls on a hot buttered griddle and brown lightly. Serve with butter and powdered sugar.—New Haven Register.

"Cornmeal fritters—To one pint of sour milk add one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, three well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful each of molasses or brown sugar and flour, and sufficient cornmeal to make a rather stiff batter. Fry like any fritters, and serve with maple syrup or other sauce.

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MR. SWIFT DEFENDS HIS ATTITUDE IN THE CASE OF UNITED SHOE

At a rally of the Ward Fifteen Republican Club of Boston in Bethesda Hall, South Boston, Thursday evening, Attorney-General Swift replied to criticisms made recently by Democratic opponents that he was delinquent in taking action against the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"The actual facts are these," said Mr. Swift. "Some one went to Governor Foss and told him about shoe machinery monopoly in Massachusetts. The Governor wrote me asking if, as attorney-general, under the present laws, I could stop it. I wrote back, stating what the laws were I could act under and asked him if he had any facts or information to help me. Nothing came from him."

"Finally one of the shoe manufacturers, Mr. Jones, claimed to have evidence, and through him and other people, from that day when it first came to my attention, when I saw there was some evidence, the attorney-general's department has been working on it consistently and carefully and is working on it today."

"The federal officers worked on the case five months before they found out enough to go before the grand jury, and they have been working five or six weeks, and yet it is expected by the opposition, for political purposes, that I am to decide in five months what took the federal authorities six months to do."

Indorses Mr. Walker

Speaker Joseph Walker's candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination has been indorsed by the Rev. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church, Boston, in letters sent to brother pastors of Massachusetts.

Speaking of Mr. Walker's qualifications for the office he seeks Mr. Berle says in part:

"Mr. Walker, as speaker, showed himself especially free from the disposition to play with important interests for party gain, and if he is nominated for Governor and elected it will be certain that we will have absolutely fair play for the moral interests of the Commonwealth. This is all that we have ever asked. Mr. Walker's history and record assure us that we shall have every opportunity to present our cause and get full and fair consideration."

"I believe the moral standards of the Commonwealth will be safe and will abide under Mr. Walker. It is not a time for playing politics. It is a time for getting into office just and honorable men."

Urge a Large Vote

"A large vote at the primaries means my nomination," said Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham at each of the rallies on his tour of Boston Thursday night, in reply to reports which have been current that the Republican state organization desired a light vote in order that Mr. Frothingham might be nominated.

"Far from desiring a small vote on Sept. 26," said Mr. Frothingham, "I hope we shall have the largest attendance ever seen at a state primary. I urge every Republican to go to the polls on that day and cast his vote for the candidate in whom he believes. I am perfectly willing to abide by the result."

The Lieutenant-Governor found a warm welcome wherever he went on his tour. In ward 25, Brighton, he spoke before a gathering of about 200, at the residence of Dr. Arthur Broughton in Jamaica Plain over 100 attended an informal reception to the Lieutenant-Governor, a roomful greeted him at the Ward Seventeen Republican Club and about 150 Italian voters waited until 11:30 p. m. to welcome him at a rally in rooms at the corner of Prince and Salem streets, ward 6. Other rallies were held in wards 15, 20 and 23.

Mr. Frothingham left Boston early today for Springfield where he is to meet Republicans of that city at the Hotel Kimball this evening.

DARTMOUTH HAS A RECORD CLASS

HANOVER, N. H.—The annual opening exercises of Dartmouth College were held Thursday in Webster hall. The incoming freshman class numbers about 450, the largest in the history of Dartmouth.

The Phi Beta Kappa men for next year's graduating class were Harold B. Belcher of Malden, Mass.; Roy J. De Ferrari of Stoneham, Mass.; Maurice Hedlund of Worcester, Mass.; Edward P. Johnson of Springfield, Mass.; Henry E. McElwain of Holyoke, Mass.; William W. Flint, Jr., of Concord, N. H., and Conrad E. Snow of Rochester, N. H.

DEADLOCK OVER WOBURN CLERK

WOBURN, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council Thursday evening an attempt was made to elect a city clerk to succeed John H. Finn, who held the position 17 years. Eight fruitless ballots were cast.

There were six candidates. Bernard J. McHugh headed the list with four votes, Michael J. McCormick had one vote, Edward J. McDonough and Jeremiah Carey had three each. Frank B. French two, and James H. Kelley one.

STOLYMPIAN INQUIRY HELD
PETERSBURG—The inquiry into the slaying of M. Stolypin at Kiev, with particular reference to the revolutionary and police elements involved, is being conducted personally by the minister of justice, M. Chachigovitoff. The court martial of Bogrov began today.

WOMEN'S CLUB AT WOBURN PLANS FOR THE SEASON

WOBURN, Mass.—The Woburn Woman's Club has made up its calendar for the season of 1911-12, and the opening meeting will be held in Lyceum hall, Oct. 20, with a musical, reception to club members and representatives of neighboring clubs, and a social tea. Dr. Harpin, bass, will sing, and Mme. Lewandowska is to be violinist. Following is the club calendar for the rest of the season:

Nov. 3—Dramatic impersonations by Edward H. Frye, "The Man from Home."

Nov. 17—Lecture, Lee Francis Lybarger, "Land, Labor and Wealth."

Dec. 1—Entertainment in aid of the emergency fund.

Dec. 15—Lecture provided by Tidd Fund, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century."

Jan. 5—Lecture, Dr. Charles H. Tyndall, "Radium and Its Mysteries."

Jan. 10—Guest night. The College Girls.

Feb. 3—Children's day. A play, "Golden Hair and the Three Bears."

Feb. 16—Lecture, Lieut. Charles E. Gammon, "Present Day China," illustrated with motion pictures.

March 1—Federation day. Address by Mrs. Minna R. Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation.

Address by Miss Harriet A. Dean, "Maryville College and the Southern Mountaineers." Social Tea.

March 13—Lecture, Thomas Brooks Fletcher.

April 5—Lecture, George B. Alden, "The Needs of the Hour."

April 10—Annual meeting.

WIN PRIZES IN MELROSE SCHOOL FLOWER SHOW

Lincoln school hall, Melrose, was filled last night with exhibits from the school gardens which have been conducted this season by the pupils of the Melrose public schools. Prizes were awarded as follows:

For best exhibit of vegetables from school gardens, Victor Wadland, John McKinnon and Charles Hilton.

For best collection of vegetables from home gardens, Victor Wadland, Philip Munroe and Lloyd Burns.

For best collection of flowers from home gardens, William Baldwin, Esther Berry and Ralph Cummings.

In individual product classes, William O'Neal, Victor Wadland, Harry Aaron, Rosamond Munroe, Marguerite Hoffman, Ernest Gabriel, Albert Walsh, Ernest Gabriel, Lloyd Burns, Harry Aaron, Charles Holt, Roy Ormsby, William Gibbons, William O'Neil, Clifford Stevens, Louis Segal, Alice Wheaton, Roy Ormsby, Charles Holt and Percy Burns.

For the best kept school garden, John Bowes and Charles Hilton.

GARDEN PRIZES ARE AWARDED TO NEWTON PUPILS

Winners in the two classes in the contest for prizes offered by the Newton Social Science Club for the best gardens planted and cared for by the school children of the city were announced at the annual exhibition of the society held at the Bigelow school this afternoon by Dr. F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of Newton public schools.

The judges were E. B. Church, Edward Moll and Miss Nellie Colidge, school garden instructor. Seventy-five children competed in the class for school gardens and 30 were in the class for home gardens. The prize winners:

School garden class—first prize \$3, Joseph Pease; second \$2, William Donald; honor prizes, \$1, Annie Murphy, Caroline Olivigni, Esther Murphy, Joseph Olivigni, Dora Feloa.

Home garden class—first prize \$3, Delbert Shepard; second prize \$2, Richard Frey.

Products of the gardens of the children were shown at the exhibition this afternoon.

CHINESE ADMIRAL CLIMBS LADDERS TO TOWER'S TOP

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwong, of the Chinese navy, commanding the visiting cruiser Hai Chi, gave an exhibition of his seamanship Friday when he climbed ladders and scaffolding to the top of the 40-story tower being built for the Bankers Trust Company at Wall and Nassau streets. The rear admiral has studied engineering, and he made a thorough inspection of the tall structure, from the boiler room, four stories below the street level, to the last beam in the place, several hundred feet above.

Reaching the fortieth story, he stepped onto a narrow plank platform, and stood for several minutes peering over the edge. On the way back to the street he paid unstinted tribute to the enterprise which made such feats of engineering possible.

RECALL RECTOR TO BOSTON

A call has been extended by the vestrymen of St. Mary's Episcopal church, Dorchester, to the Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, to become rector of the church. The Rev. Mr. Smith was rector of St. Mary's for 10 years previous to 1902.

IRISH RAILWAY MEN STRIKE

DUBLIN, Ireland—A general strike was proclaimed on all the Irish railways Thursday night.

L. D. BRANDEIS JOINS PROGRESSIVES FOR DEFEAT OF MR. TAFT

President Taft's defeat if renominated was forecasted after a half day's conference between Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, Medill McCormick of Chicago, leaders in the progressive Republican movement, and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston at the latter's office on Thursday. Further conferences are being held today.

While Mr. Brandeis could not promise to take charge of the contest in Massachusetts for delegates for Senator La Follette in the 1912 convention he said he would cooperate in every other way.

"I am firmly of the opinion, in the event of the renomination of President Taft, that he is certain to be defeated," he said. "The call of the hour is for a man with a broad, constructive program, who can meet the present day's demands. I have studied the work of Senator La Follette for 30 years, and today I have assured Messrs. McCormick and Spreckels that I am in sympathy with him."

"I am more convinced than ever," said Mr. McCormick, "that the state is insurgent and only needs the proper leadership to show itself. It elected an insurgent Republican last year by 30,000 plurality."

"Why," said one of the reporters, "Governor Foss is a Democrat."

"That's all right," said Mr. McCormick, "but you will find that Governor Foss is not a Democrat. He's an insurgent Republican."

"Have you seen him, or do you intend to see him in the interest of Mr. La Follette?"

"Oh no. We have made no appointment with the Governor."

"Whom have you seen besides Mr. Brandeis?"

"We have seen a number of Republicans, but I would rather not mention any names. All I care to say is that we are greatly encouraged by our visit and may return later to open a real La Follette campaign."

Mr. Spreckels was equally pleased.

"I have been preaching," he said smilingly, "why the business men should stand for La Follette. I know the average impression which prevails about his being a radical, but I have been showing to those with whom I have talked how, for example, under his railroad regulatory law, which was styled the most drastic ever attempted in any state, the railroads in Wisconsin have actually made an increased earning per mile with lower rates and improved service."

For best exhibit of vegetables from school gardens, Victor Wadland, John McKinnon and Charles Hilton.

For best collection of vegetables from home gardens, Victor Wadland, Philip Munroe and Lloyd Burns.

For best collection of flowers from home gardens, William Baldwin, Esther Berry and Ralph Cummings.

In individual product classes, William O'Neal, Victor Wadland, Harry Aaron, Rosamond Munroe, Marguerite Hoffman, Ernest Gabriel, Albert Walsh, Ernest Gabriel, Lloyd Burns, Harry Aaron, Charles Holt, Roy Ormsby, William Gibbons, William O'Neil, Clifford Stevens, Louis Segal, Alice Wheaton, Roy Ormsby, Charles Holt and Percy Burns.

For the best kept school garden, John Bowes and Charles Hilton.

FAIRBANKS OPEN HOUSE FEATURE

DEDHAM, Mass.—The two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of this town passed with little notice, except for the open house at the old Fairbanks homestead at East street and Eastern avenue. The original Dedham covenant was signed by Jonathan Fairbanks, the settler who built the old house. Visitors were received by Henry S. Fairbanks of Somerville, president of the association, who showed them over the old mansion.

There was a general display of flags about the town, and in the evening a band concert was held at Stone park under the auspices of the Mill Village Old Home Association.

The judges were E. B. Church, Edward Moll and Miss Nellie Colidge, school garden instructor. Seventy-five children competed in the class for school gardens and 30 were in the class for home gardens. The prize winners:

School garden class—first prize \$3, Joseph Pease; second \$2, William Donald; honor prizes, \$1, Annie Murphy, Caroline Olivigni, Esther Murphy, Joseph Olivigni, Dora Feloa.

Home garden class—first prize \$3, Delbert Shepard; second prize \$2, Richard Frey.

Products of the gardens of the children were shown at the exhibition this afternoon.

WELL-KNOWN MEN AT VERMONT FAIR

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—Fifteen thousand people attended the third day of the Vermont state fair, Governor Mead, ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, ex-Governor McCullough, Lt.-Gov. Slack, Allen Fletcher and Dr. C. N. Carter of Harvard being guests of the commission.

School garden class—first prize \$3, Joseph Pease; second \$2, William Donald; honor prizes, \$1, Annie Murphy, Caroline Olivigni, Esther Murphy, Joseph Olivigni, Dora Feloa.

Home garden class—first prize \$3, Delbert Shepard; second prize \$2, Richard Frey.

Products of the gardens of the children were shown at the exhibition this afternoon.

ACTIVE SEASON FOR CAMERA CLUB

The Boston Camera Club is preparing for an active season during the coming winter and spring. It will open with a "one print" exhibition to which every member is expected to contribute one print. This will be followed by other exhibitions by individuals, exchanges with other clubs, an open exhibition for all New England amateur photographers and closing with the annual exhibition.

Commencing Nov. 1 the club rooms at 50 Bromfield street will be open to the public from noon until five o'clock daily excepting Sundays and holidays.

BAPTISTS END CONVENTION

SHELBYVILLE FALLS, Mass.—A two-day convention of the Franklin county Baptist Association held here closed Thursday. At a business meeting the moderator was instructed to appoint an evangelistic committee for the association, and each church was assessed at the rate of 5 cents per member to cover the expenses of the year.

ANCIENT GIVEN SWORD AND BELT

Sergeant James W. H. Myrick of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has been given a gold mounted sword and belt by his comrades in honor of the "Dandy Fifth," a company just organized by him. The presentation was made at a market dining room last night.

HOME RULE GAINS RECRUIT

LONDON—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle,

JEWISH NEW YEAR STARTS TONIGHT WITH CEREMONY

The Jewish New Year begins tonight when the year 5671 is ushered in. All the Jews of Greater Boston, employers and employed, will lay aside their work and devoutly carry out the duties of their religion. Among the orthodox the worship and prayer will continue until sundown on Sunday, while the reform element will only observe one day, Saturday.

For the next 10 days the Jewish homes will be permeated with a marked religious atmosphere until even the more strictly kept "Yom Kippur" day closes the new year period.

Tomorrow is known as "Rosh Hashanah," and is the anniversary of the supposed creation of the world. The custom of blowing the trumpets is continued to this day and the ancient instrument known as the "shofar" is still used. This year the shofar will not be sounded until Sunday because the new year falls on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

"I am firmly of the opinion, in the event of the renomination of President Taft, that he is certain to be defeated," he said. "The call of the hour is for a man with a broad, constructive program, who can meet the present day's demands. I have studied the work of Senator La Follette for 30 years, and today I have assured Messrs. McCormick and Spreckels that I am in sympathy with him."

"I am more convinced than ever," said Mr. McCormick, "that the state is insurgent and only needs the proper leadership to show itself. It elected an insurgent Republican last year by 30,000 plurality."

"Why," said one of the reporters, "Governor Foss is a Democrat."

"That's all right," said Mr. McCormick, "but you will find that Governor Foss is not a Democrat. He's an insurgent Republican."

"Have you seen him, or do you intend to see him in the interest of Mr. La Follette?"

"Oh no. We have made no appointment with the Governor."

"Whom have you seen besides Mr. Brandeis?"

"We have seen a number of Republicans, but I would rather not mention any names. All I care to say is that we are greatly encouraged by our visit and may return later to open a real La Follette campaign."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR DENIES AUTHORSHIP OF ANTI-GERMAN SERIES IN NEUE FREIE PRESSE

Supposed Intervention of Britain in Dispute Over Morocco Causes Outbreak of Feeling at Berlin and Section of Press Blames Sir Fairfax Cartwright

MARKED FEATURE IS CALMNESS AND DIGNITY OF NEWSPAPERS OF FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The delay in the negotiations between France and Germany has created a certain amount of friction in the German press. For some reason, a section of the German papers have adopted a quite unnecessary explanation of the difficulties the idea it is owing to the intervention of England that the matter has not been settled long ago.

This perfectly gratuitous and really entirely mistaken view has led to a campaign of considerable violence on the part of a certain section of the press, which has culminated in the attempt to attribute certain articles in the *Neue Freie Presse* to the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir Fairfax Cartwright.

Ambassador Denies

Sir Fairfax Cartwright has naturally repudiated any responsibility for these articles, but this has not prevented the press from continuing their campaign. In the articles in question, the view was put forward that the policy of Germany today, like the policy of France before the war of 1870, is a palace-made policy which does not represent the views of the people and is consequently apt to lead into every possible manner of difficulty.

In consequence of this, the writer of the articles declares, England finds herself perpetually in opposition, not to the German nation, but to the little palace oligarchy which rules Germany in its name, while what is perhaps still more dangerous, the representatives of Germany abroad play into the hands of this oligarchy and habitually distort the true feeling of the countries to which they are credited.

Where the *Neue Freie Presse* got its information is its own secret. It declares that obtained it from a British diplomatist of high standing, perfectly able to gauge the policy of Germany in Morocco. Beyond this it declines to go, and declares its intention of not disclosing the source of its information for any consideration.

French Press Calm

PARIS—The marked feature and one that should not be lost sight of in the Franco-German question continues to be the calmness and dignity of the French press.

The various recent meetings of the French cabinet and the interviews that have taken place here between the representatives of the interested parties have resulted in the French ministry deciding on a line of action which should result in putting an end to the state of confusion and misrepresentation that has up to the present surrounded the negotiations that have taken place between the representatives of France and Germany in Berlin.

The Temps in an apparently inspired communication considers that the best method of procedure would be to take

OLD FALCON SQUARE CHAPEL IS TO VANISH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Falcon Square chapel in the city has been acquired by the Oxford University press, and when pulled down will be used for the business of the press. The chapel has been in use until six years ago, when owing to a declining congregation it was closed, and another building was erected at Harrow.

The old city church has some historical traditions. One of the ministers was Dr. Lazarus Seaman, who was appointed some time after the fire of London. This gentleman was a Presbyterian, and had been during the Commonwealth master of Peterhouse. When King Charles I was a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, Dr. Seaman was one of the commissioners sent by Parliament to come to terms with him.

John Howe, who had been chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, also did duty in the chapel. In 1808, the first building, the Silver Street meeting house, became the "Silver Street chapel," and the service of the Church of England came into use. In 1840, the old chapel came to be used for other purposes, and the present structure was then erected.

OLYMPIC WILL GO TO BELFAST DOCK

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Although the Olympic, which is discharging her cargo, is found to have received extensive injuries below the water line from the ram of the cruiser Hawk she will be repaired sufficiently here to go to Belfast for complete repair.

The Hawk has also been severely damaged and about 20 feet of her bow may have to be replaced.

The St. Louis will take a few of the Olympic's passengers on Saturday and others will go on the Noordam, sailing Sunday, and on the Arabic, sailing Wednesday, and the Cedric, sailing Thursday; also on the New York, sailing Sept. 30. The third-class passengers will proceed on the St. Louis and the Majestic.

bodily the French views for submission to the German government. It points out that it will be difficult for the German foreign office to object to the course of procedure proposed by France, as such a program is logical and is also in full agreement with the general declarations made by the imperial foreign minister at the beginning of the parous period.

Free Hand Sought

The recognition by Germany of France's right to a free hand in Morocco, it is claimed, will be set forth in detail in a series of articles based on similar agreements which have been arranged between various powers during the past 30 years. As to this there is no divergence of views on the general principle, but everything depends on the formal wording of the agreement on this point and this, up to the present, has not been agreed upon.

Germany on her part, asks for guarantees from France in regard to her commercial interests in Morocco. These, says the Temps, can be given, but only on condition that the Sultan's rights as regards the great public services—roads, railways, posts and telegraphs, etc.—be respected, as well as the rights of other

powers arising from existing treaties of commerce. The mining question may be settled by a private agreement between the mining associates and the Mannesmann firm. The essential point will be to ensure that the economic advantages asked by Germany shall not diminish the political guarantees necessary to France.

The German claims in the French Congo region involve on the north, Lere, Ft. Archambault and Ft. Crampel; on the east, Oubangi up to the mouth of the Alima river; on the south, a line running from the mouth of that river to the estuary of the Muni, in such a way as to leave Libreville to France and give Germany the mouth of the Muni.

In return for this Germany offers to cede to France that part of the Cameroon colony known from its shape as "The Duck's Bill," which is watered by the Legone, and is ready to consent to a rectification of the Togo frontier.

These German demands, it continues, can be considered only after the agreement regarding Morocco has been drafted, but it is to be noted that the claims now made are much greater than those which France has so far regarded as possible. It will be this question of compensation that will arouse the keenest discussion between the negotiators.

point by point the matters upon which agreement is desired in the following order:

1. The political situation in Morocco.
2. The commercial situation there.
3. The compensation in the Congo desired by Germany.

So far, it says, the German government has given no definite indication of the precise lines upon which it desires the proposed agreement to be drawn up, and no attempt appears to have been made from that side at drafting any possible basis of agreement.

It is doubtful for this reason that M. Cambon, on his return to Berlin, will bear with him written instructions emanating from the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir Fairfax Cartwright.

Ambassador Denies

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In consequence of this, the writer of the articles declares, England finds herself perpetually in opposition, not to the German nation, but to the little palace oligarchy which rules Germany in its name, while what is perhaps still more dangerous, the representatives of Germany abroad play into the hands of this oligarchy and habitually distort the true feeling of the countries to which they are credited.

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RECORD SPANS LANGFRANC TO LAUD

Residence of English Archbishops for Centuries Is Eloquent of English History in Some of Its Notable Epochs



(Copyright, 1911)
On left is chapel of old quadrangle with neighboring parish church; on right is quarter of palace facing south

By ALEC J. BRAID
(Special to the Monitor)

"To what base uses we may return."

WHAT a checkered history the old archiepiscopal palace at Croydon has to tell! For hundreds of years it was the residence of the primates of all England; in 1818 it had become appropriated to the bleaching and printing of linen. The great hall, in which the archbishops used to dine in state, resounded with the labor of washing and bleaching, and the garden, in which primates from Langfranc and Laud and beyond walked and meditated, was used as a drying-ground. Having been one of the stately homes of the archbishops of Canterbury, the old palace is full of memories. It is Croydon's link with the past; but the citizens have never shown themselves appreciative of its glories. Even if much of the present building is only a few hundred years old, portions take us back to the early days of England's civilization. There are stones in the guard room floor which are indisputably Norman; and there are other memories.

Antiquity Proved

The manor of Croydon for many ages belonged to the see of Canterbury and on some part of the ground was once the residence of the Anglo-Saxon chief, the thegn who probably founded the first parish church of Croydon on land adjoining the present church being erected on the same site. This conjecture was confirmed by the discovery of a silver penny of King Ethelred II. When the Conqueror defeated Harold and divided the landed spoils among his followers, Langfranc, the first Norman archbishop, held in demesne Croindale direct from the King. The Domesday survey tells us that this was in 1086, but in 960 Croydon had a church. In that year "Elfries, priest of Croydon," witnessed a will.

Previous to its partial demolition in 1775 the palace was described as a magnificent building—it consisted of a large square or quadrangle; containing

the revered and sacred Whitgift." Whitgift was Elizabeth's favorite prelate. His benefactions to Croydon are of significant value and his later zeal as primate may be forgotten by Croydonians, even if they know of it.

In common with religious houses, the palace suffered at the hands of the destructive element among the Parliamentarians, to be restored by Juxon in 1660 and later by Herring, who was the last to use it as a residence. A gap of 20 years, 1640-60, occurred in the archiepiscopal occupation of the palace after the impeachment of Laud and upon his execution the buildings and land were sequestered, but the sale did not take place.

Previous to its partial demolition in 1775 the palace was described as a magnificent building—it consisted of a large square or quadrangle; containing

a chapel, hall, buttery and other necessary apartments. Of the surviving portions the Great hall is stone, the porch at the northeast corner being older than the hall itself. The chapel and guard room are still in existence, as well as apartments facing the south; while curious little chambers partly underground attest to its old character and indicate the means by which persons who fell into disgrace with the archbishops were detained. Fortunately the fears expressed by a historian in 1833 that "no doubt its demolition will be achieved in a few years" have not been realized. What remains is being carefully restored and repaired.

In the chapel many bishops have been consecrated, and the beautiful chapel still tells its story: Abundant evidence on the part it played are found within the walls, as well as in the great hall.

GOLD ON OCEAN BED IS GOAL

Treasure in Century-Old Frigate Being Sought With Dredge and Success Is Expected

(Special to the Monitor)

London—Another attempt is being made to raise the wreck of the Lutine, a frigate which over 112 years ago sailed from England with treasure in the shape of bars of gold and silver for the Hamburg banking houses, and gold currency for an English garrison then occupying Texel. With her bullion, amounting to close on £1,207,000 (\$6,035,000) she has lain at the bottom of the sea for more than a century, the sand gradually silting over her, until entirely covering her in.

In 1856 and again in 1900 determined attempts were made to obtain the metal, but with only limited result, about

"L" RAZING CHURCH ON TERMINAL SITE

The Boston Elevated is razing the old Universalist church at Main and Center streets, Malden. This work will be followed by the removal of the Sheldon property and other buildings occupying the site of the new elevated terminal. He assumed the constitutional position of the primate as champion of the old English customs and law against the personal despotism of the kings, and eventually was with the barons in wresting the great charter from King John.

LONGWORTH'S SAIL SOUTH

NEW YORK—Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth sailed Thursday for South America on the steamship Almirante. They will visit the Canal Zone, where they expect to spend several weeks.

BILLS OF LADING AMENDED

LONDON—The cotton bills of lading conference announces that the new system for verifying through bills of lading has been amended to meet the American objections.

Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, United States navy, commands this oil burner.

To Our 30,000 Customers

THE increase in our capital from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 means greater protection to our \$90,000,000 deposits.

The capital of this institution is held by law as security for the faithful performance of duties undertaken by it, and each stockholder is personally liable, not only for the amount represented by his shares, but for an additional sum equal to the par value of his stock.

Capital	\$5,000,000
Surplus	7,500,000
Stockholders' Liability	5,000,000
Total Protection to Depositors	\$17,500,000

Old Colony Trust Company

Court Street and Temple Place

BRAZILIAN SEED SPROUTED AT KEW

Rubber-Producing Tree Native to Banks of Amazon Was Cultivated Temporarily in England Then Transferred to India

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting story has been told by the Daily Chronicle of how the seeds of the hevea tree were transported from the banks of the upper Amazon first to Kew gardens and later to the eastern botanical gardens at Colombo. From these have sprung all the hevea trees now yielding rubber in tropical countries.

The Rubber Growers Association of London and the Planters Association of Ceylon and Malaya acknowledged the world's indebtedness to Mr. Wickham, the man who managed to secure and transfer the seeds from their native forests to England, when they presented him with a cheque for £1000 and an annuity.

When in 1863 Mr. Wickham discovered plantations of the hevea tree growing on the great tableland which lies between the two tributaries of the Amazon, and realized the possibilities which lay before the cultivation of this tree, which yields the best kind of Para rubber, he collected some seeds and returned to England, hoping to induce his friends in the city to interest themselves in it. This, however, failed to do, and finding that he was only tolerated as a dreamer while his proposals were treated as a joke, he went down to Kew to interview Sir Joseph Hooker, who, he discovered, had already made an attempt to induce the government to exploit the

growing of rubber in India. From him came a commission to return to the Amazon and procure as many seeds as possible on behalf of the India office.

Ship Chartered

The rest of the story is quite a romance. Mr. Wickham found himself at Santarem once more, and awaiting an opportunity of getting the seeds out of the country. The Brazilian government would not, he thought, encourage his undertaking as they were trying to keep the existence of the trees a secret. After several fruitless attempts at transportation, Mr. Wickham heard of the arrival on the upper Amazon of a big ocean liner, the first of a line designed to establish regular communication between Europe and the upper reaches of the Amazon. Later it was discovered that the ship had been abandoned by her crew, and that the captain was in sole possession. Acting on the spur of the moment, Mr. Wickham immediately chartered the ship in the name of the Indian government, and started forthwith on an expedition in a canoe to gather the seeds. This was accomplished in spite of many difficulties and among strange and beautiful surroundings.

In an interview with a representative of the Daily Chronicle he says: "I was the only white man in this primeval forest," and goes on to describe the strangely plumaged birds and fish little plants in the course of a fortnight.

The delicate botanical specimens were safely delivered at Kew, much to Sir Joseph Hooker's delight, and brought forth no less than 70,000 flourishing little plants in the course of a fortnight.

Preparations for the opening meet of the New England Aviation Company, which recently acquired Rockingham park, Salem, N. H., are rapidly nearing completion. William T. Richardson, manager of the company, is negotiating with several of the leading aviators in the United States to fly. The meet will begin Oct. 12 and continue for three days. Among the aviators who have been asked to appear are Earle L. Ovington, Tom Sopwith, Harry N. Atwood, George W. Beatty, Claude Grahame-White and Eugene B. Ely.

The management proposes to establish a permanent aviation school at the park with either Earle L. Ovington or Claude Grahame-White at the head. The latter, it is said by Wesley A. Gove of the company, intends to establish a school in this country similar to that he directs at Hendon, Eng. The choice lies between Rockingham park and New York. The accommodation for a school or schools of this kind is excellent, as there are at least a dozen spacious stables near the aerodrome which can be converted into hangars at little expense. In addition there are bungalows which would make admirable quarters for pupils. When cleared, the aerodrome, which is oval and a mile in circumference, will be one of the best in the country.

Aviation meets and schools however are incidental. At frequent intervals the company intends to hold country fairs, ice carnivals and tobogganing—the aerodrome to be flooded for the purpose, golf and lawn tennis tournaments, automobile races and other sports.

A combination country, aero and automobile club to be known as the Rockingham Country Club is planned by the company. There are golf links three miles in length. The whole park contains more than 400 acres.

DIRECTORY OF

Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

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The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

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Dudley & Dodge, 399 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

Levett Kaplan & Davis, 81-95 University place, New York.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

W. H. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS

Norton Door Check Co., 175 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

DRAWING OFFICE STATIONERS

S. C. & F. Harding, Limited, London, Eng.; Alliance Works, Denham Hill, Paris, France, 101 Rue du Faubourg, St. Denis.

ELECTROTYPE

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ENGINEERS AND AGENTS

J. B. Robinson & Fitchett's Court, Noble St., London, E. C., Eng.

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS AND WEDDING INVITATIONS

The Bell Book & Stationery Co., Inc., 914 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

STEEL CLOTHING LOCKERS

The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 8-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

FLOORING (Car Lots Only)

Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass., 83 Broad St., Gardner L. Jones, Pres.

HARDWARE, TOOLS & CUTLERY

A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 184 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinchley & Woods, 22 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 169 Devonshire St., Boston.

MAILING MACHINERY

The Nielsen Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

E. V. van der Beck & Co., 3 Fitchett's Court, Noble St., London, Eng.

MATTRESSES, COUCHES, BED SPRINGS & BEDDING

Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER DEALERS

Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

The Arnold Roberts Co., 186 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 327-338 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Hillgreen, Lane & Co., Alliance, Ohio.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Chegworth Co., 54 Batterymarch St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES

Burton W. Mudge & Co., 1027-122 So. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

TABLE DELICACIES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, ETC.

The Edmunds & Michelieu Confectionary Co., Ltd., Empress Works, 33a James St., Oxford St., London, Eng.

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Fleiger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

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George G. Page Box Co., 1-13 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.
(The Gateway to the Everglades.)

We handle all kinds of real estate, both city and country property, large and small farms, improved and unimproved. Call, write or wire us for particulars on anything you want. Correspondence solicited.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. O. B. Mitchell, ordnance, will visit the following places on official business: East Liberty Station, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Stevens, C. A. C., from Ft. Casey, Wash., to Ft. Stevens, Ore.

Maj. J. L. Hayden, C. A. C., from Ft. Flagler, Wash., to Ft. Casey, Wash.

Maj. J. Haggard, general staff, detailed to meeting of the National Guard Association at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10 and 11.

Navy Orders

These navy orders were issued today:

Lieut.-Commander P. Washington, detached duty the Hancock, to duty the Georgia as senior engineer officer.

Lieut.-Commander L. Shane, detached duty the Georgia, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Hartigan to duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. E. Davis, F. W. Milner and H. S. Babbitt commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy from Sept. 13, 1911.

Ensign C. H. Stoer, resignation as an ensign in the navy accepted, to take effect Sept. 20, 1911.

Midshipman H. R. Van De Boe, to home and wait orders.

Midshipman D. B. Downer, detached duty the Connecticut, to duty the Florida.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. B. Worden, retired; placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 13, 1911.

Paymaster's Clerk A. J. McMullen appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy; duty, Celtic.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Pompey has departed from Yokohama for Nagasaki.

The North Dakota has arrived at the navy yard, New York.

PRIZES AWARDED TO BRIDGEWATER CHILD GARDENERS

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Many Bridgewater children have succeeded in the 1911 home garden contest of the Bridgewater Improvement Association.

In class 1, comprising children of grades 4 and 5, the first prize was awarded to Amelia Malinsky, the second to Edwin Dutra. Both are pupils of the Prospect school and reside on Oak street.

The gardens showed excellent care and arrangement. The third prize went to Walter Turner of Model school, whose garden on Maple avenue contained flowers and vegetables. Alfey Prunier, Thomas Cosgrove and Alan Copeland also raised vegetables, receiving honorable mention. For flower gardens honorable mention is awarded to Claire Fountain, Jennie and Frances Bentley, Dorothy Goodnough, Gladys Rountree, Mary McFadden, Eva Sala, Ira and Mary Madelen, Malcolm Smith, Frank Pitts, Howard Carroll and Knight Prophet. In class 2, comprising children of grades 7, 8 and 9, the first prize was awarded to Edna M. Neeland of Park avenue for a large flower garden excellently cared for. The second prize was awarded to Inez Eno of Vernon street. The third prize was given to Mary Devine of Center street. Honorable mentions in this class were accorded to Catherine Bridgeman, Margaret Carter, May Tucker and Ray Kennedy.

SECURES CONTRACT TO TOW OIL

ST. LOUIS—A contract has been signed by the Eagle Packet Company with the Wood River refinery to tow every two weeks a steel oil barge from Alton to Louisville, Ky., starting about Sept. 25. The barges will be gasoline, kerosene and other refined oils, and the barges will have capacity for 500,000 gallons in bulk.

CHICAGO GETS TEXAS TEACHER

AUSTIN, Tex.—Charles Read Baskerville, instructor in English, has resigned to accept a position at an increased salary in the University of Chicago.

NEWS BRIEFS

PLAYGROUND HEAD ON A TOUR

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Wiloughby Rodman resigned recently as president of the playground commission, and left for a trip around the world. On her return she will make a report to the playground department, as well as to the Governor.

PROVIDENCE, KY., TO EXTEND

PROVIDENCE, Ky.—The town council of this city has decided to annex some more territory and make Providence a city of the fourth class.

STURGIS, KY., TO GET DEPOT

STURGIS, Ky.—The Illinois Central Railroad, will erect a new depot in Sturgis which will cost several thousand dollars.

MISS M'KEAG ACCEPTS POST

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.—Miss Anna J. McKeag of the faculty of Wellesley College, who was elected president of Wilson College of this city a few weeks ago, has telegraphed her acceptance of the place.

FEDERAL BUILDING FOR ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Advices from Washington are that the treasury department has selected the site of the Collingswood Lodge of Masons for the new federal building. The plot is at Clay and Clinton streets. The consideration was \$800,000.

PHONE LINE FOR SPRINGFIELD, MO.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—A long distance copper circuit telephone line from Springfield to Memphis is to be built by the Ozark Bell Telephone Company at a cost of \$100,000. The establishment of the new service will for the first time give to the towns of South Central Missouri direct communication with Springfield, Mo., Peterborough and St. Louis.

PLAN TO BUY FOREST TIMBER

CHICAGO—Members of the Southern Lumber Operators Association and the Yellow Pine Lumbermen's Association will attempt to bid in the \$600,000,000 of pine and other lumber to be sold by the United States government in the Apache and Sitgreaves national forests of eastern Arizona.

AWARDED VENEZUELA CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON—C. W. Fitzgerald of Rochester, N. Y., has obtained four big building contracts from the municipality of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela. They call for the construction of 300 residences.

BEAN CROP WORTH \$1,000,000

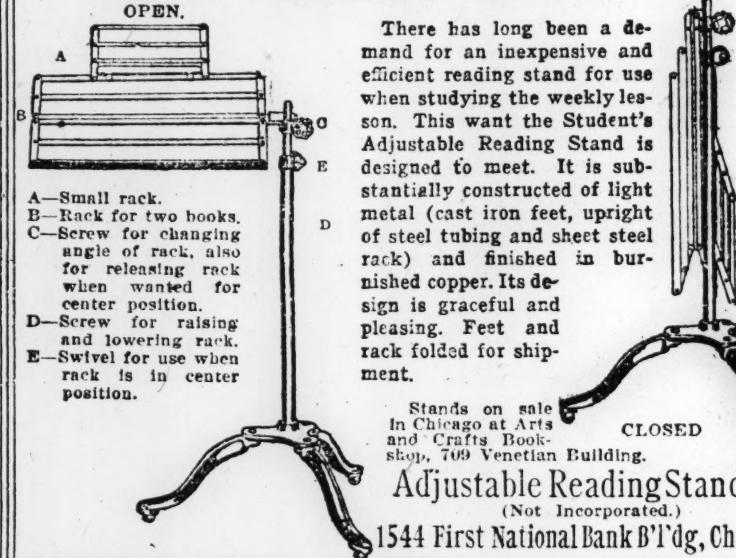
SANTA ANA, Cal.—Orange county bean growers are in the midst of harvesting a \$1,000,000 bean crop. With clear weather, the threshing will be completed by Oct. 1.

CHICAGO GETS TEXAS TEACHER

AUSTIN, Tex.—Charles Read Baskerville, instructor in English, has resigned to accept a position at an increased salary in the University of Chicago.

READING STANDS

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand



DRESSMAKING SCHOOL

THE QUEEN CITY COLLEGE OF DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Suite 9 Lempster-Taylor Bldg., ST. LOUIS Euclid and Delmar Avenues

This college presents the best opportunities to all ladies who wish to learn the newest and most up-to-date system in the world.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

WE HAVE OPTIONS on 5000 acres finest fruit land in Arkansas Ozarks, of which 1200 acres are already sold; price very low now can't afford you good proposition. There are many fine farms better watered or more desirable place to live on earth than here. Let us interest you in this.

McCLELLAND LAND CO.

113 First National Bank bldg., Chicago.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE \$1800 second mortgage, etc., on new 2-family house in Somerville; no brokers. Address K 2, Monitor.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINSTROP HIGHLANDS—For sale, 12-room house; fine location; near water and depot. 80 Crest ave., Tel. Winstrop 578-M.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Weekly circular free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mill st.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FRANKLIN, PA.—Also for Sale at THE BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE 81 E. Madison St., Chicago.

JOHN H. TEARLE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PORTER—Young man would like place as porter. ERNEST DAY, 33 Norway st., Boston. 28

SALESMAN—Progressive young man (39) wishes position with Al concern as salesman or sales manager; long and successful experience; Al references. J. H. MARBLE, 8 Blackwood st., suite 4, Boston. 28

SHIPPER—Position wanted by man 32 years of age as shipper; speaks French and Spanish. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

SHIPPER—Position wanted as shipper or time clerk; has five years' experience in heavy factory. Apply to A. W. DUFFIELD, manager, room 445 73 Tremont st., Boston. 27

STATIONARY ENGINEER—Desires position in heavy plant in manufacturing industry; good experience; Al references. SYDNEY W. SCOTT, 21 Brighton ave., Toronto, Ont. 28

STEAMFITTER (50), married, residence Quinby St., 82-1/2 Newington No. 5687. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 28

STEAMFITTER, 14 years' experience; best of references. JAMES A. WELSH, 39 Triton ave., Winthrop, Mass. 28

STENOGRAPIHIER AND TYPEWRITER, Cambridge, \$10-15. Good experience and references. Mention No. 5808. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 28

STENOGRAPIHIER, expert, references from authors, desires position with author or person engaged in literary work; own studio. Apply to J. C. RICHARDSON, 30 Charles st., Boston. 28

STUDENT—Young man would like furnace work, etc., in private family or other return for board and room; experienced. EMBERT E. MASON, 212 Belmont st., Belmont, Mass. 28

TEACHER—Desires position as teacher in music school; musical education drawing would like position in or near Boston; would accept position as tutor. CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Y. M. C. A., Belmont, Mass. 28

TECHNOLOGY STUDENT wishes work during share hours. P. M. SCHERWIN, 16 Berwick pk., Boston. 28

TOOL HARDENER and temperer (56), married; \$3-\$5 day. Mention No. 5901. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 28

TUTOR—Young man, 19 years, Vermont Academy graduate, would like position to tutor; evening, fall and winter; specifically good in languages. ARTHUR COBB, Dorchester postoffice, Dorchester, Mass. 28

VAGUE—Young (colored) man wishes work; steady, reliable. F. W. BRAULF, 306 Dorset st., Boston. 28

WATCHMAN—Wanted, situation as watchman by temperate, reliable man; best of references. C. E. MOORE, Box 107, Bath, Me. 28

UNEXPERIENCED, married man with experience as shipper; also grocery; good class reference; desires steady position. E. KENNEDY, 6 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass. 28

YOUNG MAN, temperate, capable, understands incubators and brooders, can handle and milk a few cows and take care of a horse; wishes position on private place. SAMUEL GLUBOCK, 104 Water st., Providence, R. I. 28

YOUNG MAN (23), understanding stenography, desires position in law or real estate office; for training and small responsibility. H. RAOVEN, 112 Salem st., Boston. 28

YOUNG MAN (23), immediately; college education; very able correspondent; can furnish first class references. ALFRED MERRILL, 13 Lambert st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

YOUNG MAN, temperate, desires position as manager of advertising distribution; experienced and a hustler. CHARLES BOYLE, 25 Laban st., Provincetown, R. I. 28

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, desires position to garage or electrical establishment; reliable business. JOSEPH EVANS, 41 Brattle st., Allston, Mass. 28

YOUNG NORWEGIAN wishes position; good mechanic and musician; speaks 3 languages. SIGURD LINDLAHL, 21 Giles st., Somerville. 28

YOUNG MAN (20) would like position as steward, experienced; best references. PERCY H. PAGE, Danville, Vt. 28

YOUNG MAN (protestant) would like position letter or designer; one year's experience; 4 years experience and could fill second hand position. WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, 20 Yarmouth st., Boston. 28

YOUNG MARRIED MAN would like work; steady, reliable. F. W. BRAULF, 306 Dorset st., Boston. 28

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position in western states as real estate agent. JOHN FERNANDIN, 287 Hanover st., Boston. 28

YOUNG MAN (protestant) would like position letter or designer; one year's experience; 4 years at art school. BERND W. SHATTUCK, 8 St. James ave., Boston. 28

YOUNG MAN (20) desires minkin' change; has had 4 years' experience in trade; office of publ. house, as cashier; bookkeeper and shipper; has had some experience collecting; \$10 to \$15 to start. HERIN WILLARD, 181 Tremont st., room 204, Boston. 28

YOUNG MAN (20) desires employment; strictly temperate; industries; willing work; city or country; apply by letter only. JAMES H. CURLEY, 98 Carver st., Boston. 28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATORS—Capable women want cooking or laundry by the day or month. MERCANTILE EMPIRE AGENCY, 570 Newbury st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2994. 28

ACCOMMODATORS (colored), desire work by the day. MRS. BEERRY'S EMP., BUREAU, 68 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

ACCOMMODATOR—Young woman with as work by the day. AMANDA FINNE, MORE, 132 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

A COLORED WOMAN desires position taking care of apartments. Call or write ALICE DUNFIELD, Roxbury st., Boston. 28

ASSISTANT—Desires position as maid and nurse for elderly person in city suburbs. Tel. 232 Roxbury, DUDLEY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 272 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 28

ATTENDANT-COMPAION desires position or adoption. Call or write. M. E. ROONEY, 25 Walnut st., Charlestown, Mass. 28

ATTENDANT—Capable Protestant woman desires position as companion or attendant. MERCANTILE EMPIRE AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994. 28

ATTENDANT, residence Ashmont, good mention 597. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 28

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant in private family by young lady having one year's institution training. Address GRACE M. ALLEN, 103 Webster ave., Cambridge, Mass. 28

ATTENDANT—Position wanted as attendant by refined, competent middle-aged American lady; capable of taking full charge of refined home; would take position right away. MRS. ANNIE E. GARLAND, Grove, Me. Box 263. 28

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) who has had several years' experience would like position in office; best references. JOSEPHINE TAYLOR, Elm Hill park, Roxbury, Mass. 28

BOOKKEEPER, age 46, single, residence Dorchester, \$12, good exp. and ref.; mention 5067. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 28

BOOKKEEPER, age 22, single, \$10-\$12. STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 28

BOOKKEEPER (companion to elderly lady); age 35, married, residence Roxbury, Mass. G. T. GAHEY, 1A Staniford st., Boston. 28

CARETAKER's position wanted by American woman; desires position as housemother or sewing teacher in institution or house. HARVARD SQ. EMP., BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman desires position as housekeeper or attendant; will live in house; good references. ETHEL M. ECKER, 19 Canfield st., Allston, Mass. 28

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman with over 6 years' experience and good references. MISS L. G. GAHEY, 1A Staniford st., Boston. 28

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STEEL DECLINES SHARPLY BEFORE SUPPORT COMES

A Break of Five Points Followed by Brisk Recovery—Bankers and Shorts Covering Stop Slump

LONDON IS STEADY

(Continued from page one)

The reciprocity proposition. Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred were the heaviest losers. Canadian Pacific also sold off but seemed to have good support at the lower range of prices. Trading was very much excited and business was of large volume.

General Electric was one of the weakest features on the list. Amalgamated Copper also was lower.

Calumet & Arizona and Quincy Mining were weak features of the local market. Banking interests came to the support of the market after the early slump and, aided by shorts covering, stocks advanced as rapidly as they had declined, and before midday some good gains had been established throughout the list. Steel recovered nearly all of its early loss. Recovering from its low point, 53½, it shot upward 4 points with scarcely any resistance. The market continued active and excited, large blocks of the leading stocks changing hands.

Northern Pacific which was most directly affected by the defeat of the reciprocity plan, opened off 2 points at 112½, declined to 111½ and then advanced close to Thursday's closing price. Union Pacific opened off 3 at 156½, improved to 157 and after declining a good fraction sold up to 160 during the first half of the session. Canadian Pacific opened off 1½ at 223½, declined to 222½ and then advanced to 229½.

Great Northern preferred opened off 3½ at 121, declined to 120 and improved 3 points before midday. St. Paul opened off 5 at 110%, then rallied and then rose almost 3 points. General Electric opened 4 points lower than Thursday's closing at 142 and advanced well above 145.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona opened off ½ at 48, declined to 47 and advanced a good fraction. Calumet & Hecla was off 3 points at 365. Quincy Mining was off a point at 59. Other changes were unimportant.

Trading continued active and excited during the afternoon, fluctuations having been wide and erratic. A drive was made at the New York market in the early afternoon when Steel was carried down to within 1½ points of its early low mark. At the beginning of the last hour it had rallied more than a point and the rest of the market was stronger. Canadian Pacific was forced down to 226 before rallying. Amalgamated Copper reacted to 51.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona dropped to 46%. Quincy declined to 55, a decline of 5 points from Thursday's closing, and then rallied somewhat. The general tone was weak.

LONDON—A firm tone has been imparted to the stock market in general by the conviction that the settlement of the Moroccan imbroglio is in sight. Commodity sales are strong and their example has been followed by home rails.

Grand Trunk's issues are firm and cheerfulness pervades the foreign securities and some other departments.

Copper stocks, however, are weak and Rio Tinto show a loss of % from last night at 60%. De Beers are up 1½ at 17½.

There is a confused situation in the American department. Steel stocks have been subject to violent fluctuations, but are now above the lowest point.

Canadian Pacific broke on the defeat of reciprocity at yesterday's elections, but now shows a tendency to rally.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday, fair; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler in southern and western portions to-night.

The disturbance that was central over Illinois yesterday morning has moved eastward, passing over this vicinity this morning, and is now centered near northern Michigan. It will bring much weather with showers in the lake region and along the coast from Virginia to Maine. An extended area of high pressure central in the lake region will bring pleasant weather with moderate temperatures in nearly all sections east of the Rocky mountains. The only sections reporting freezing temperatures were the British Northwest and the northern portion of Montana.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 69.12 noon 74
2 p. m. 74
Average temperature yesterday, 62 11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 5:31 High water.
Sun sets 5:44 11:03 a. m., 11:26 p. m.
Length of day: 12:13

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pf...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Amalgamated ...	51	53	51	52
Am Ag Chemical ...	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am Beet Sugar ...	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Can ...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Can pf ...	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Am Car Foundry ...	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Cotton Oil ...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am H & L ...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Linseed Oil ...	9	9	9	9
Am Loco ...	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Am Loco pf ...	105	105	105	105
Am Malt of ...	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Smelting ...	4 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am Smelting pf ...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Steel Foundry ...	26	26	26	26
Am T & T ...	133 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Am Woolen ...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Woolen pf ...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Sugar ...	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Anaconda ...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchison pf ...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf ...	102	102	102	102
At Coast Line ...	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Balt & Ohio ...	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Beth Steel ...	26	27	26	27
Beth Steel pf ...	55	58 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
Brooklyn Transit ...	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
Bu. Rock & Pitts ...	100	100	100	100
Canadian Pacific ...	229 1/2	222 1/2	227 1/2	222 1/2
Central Leather ...	19 1/2	19	19	19 1/2
Chi & Gt West ...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf ...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino ...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ches & Ohio ...	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Col Fuel ...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Com Gas ...	131	132	130 1/2	131 1/2
Com Products ...	12	12	12	12
Com Products pf ...	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Cuban Am Sugar ...	58	58	58	58
Del & Lack ...	510	510	510	510
Denver ...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver pf ...	46	46	46	46
D S S & A pf ...	20	20	20	20
Erie ...	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 1st pf ...	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 2d pf ...	40	40	40	40
Gen Electric ...	142	146	142	145
Goldfield Com ...	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gt Nor pf ...	121	123	120	122
Gt Nor Or ...	44 1/2	45	43 1/2	45
Harvester ...	100 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Harvester pf ...	116	115	115 1/2	115 1/2
Illinois Central ...	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Inter-Met ...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Inter-Met pf ...	41	41	40 1/2	41
Int Marpf ...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int Paper ...	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int Pump pf ...	47	48	46 1/2	48
Kan City So pf ...	81	81	81	81
Kan Gas ...	18	18	18	18
Kan Gas So pf ...	52 1/2	52	52	52
Kan & Tex ...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan & Tex pf ...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kanado Gas ...	102	102	102	102
L & N ...	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
L & N & ...	139	139	138	139
Mackay Com pf ...	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Manhattan ...	132 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Marmon ...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
M & St L pf ...	60	60	60	60
M & St L & S & S t ...	125	127 1/2	124 1/2	127 1/2
Missouri Pacific ...	35	36	35	35
N Y Central ...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Nevada Com ...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Biscuit ...	127	130	127	130
Nat Lead ...	47 1/2	48 1/2	46	46
Nat Lead pf ...	106	104	106	106
N Y H & H ...	132	132	132	132
Northern Pacific ...	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Norfolk & Western ...	100	100	100	100
North American ...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Northwestern ...	138 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2
Ontario & Western ...	38	38	37 1/2	38
Pacific Mail ...	28 1/2	28 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2
Pittsburg Coal ...	79	79	79	79
Pittsburg Coal pf ...	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pennsylvania ...	119	119	119	119
Pressed Steel ...	51	52	51	52
Pressed Steel Car ...	26	26	25 1/2	26
Pullman ...	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Ry Steel Spring ...	27	27	27	27
Ry Cone Copper ...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Reading ...	135 1/2	139	126 1/2	138 1/2
Reading 1st pf ...	89	89	89	89
Reading 2d pf ...	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Republic Steel ...	21	22	21 1/2	22
Rock Island Steel ...	84	84	84	84
S & L ...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
S & L & F S & F pf ...	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
St L & F W & L ...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
T & L ...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
T & L & W & L ...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
T & L & W & L pf ...	92	92	92	92
T & L &				

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

INDIAN PAGEANT TO SHOW HISTORY MAGNIFICENTLY

Frank Laselles Is Ready to Organize Festival in Which 7000 Players Will Be Allocated Their Parts

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The fashion for pageants will reach its zenith in the pageant of India. No country could lend itself more readily to a series of magnificent tableaux, processions and representations of its history than can India, and besides this as a further guarantee of a great success, it is announced that Frank Laselles has undertaken to organize the durbar pageant.

In Mr. Laselles' own words: "The period covered will extend from the seventeenth century back to the time before dates were known. Both Hindoo and Muhammadan history will be represented, but European influences are outside the scope of the pageant. It is to be essentially an expression of India's national history."

"All the reigning princes are lending servants, animals or costumes. The procession of the pageant, I understand, will be four miles long. It will include 200 elephants, to make no mention of camels and dromedaries."

"The set scenes will be performed on the Maidan, where a large grand stand has been built. There will be seven or eight of these scenes, and from 6000 to 7000 performers." Mr. Laselles adds:

"Need I tell you, after this, how tremendously interested I am in the project and how much I am looking forward to the beginning of the work?"

BRITISH COMMERCE SHOWS EXPANSION IN IMPORT AND EXPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions for 1910, just issued by the Board of Trade, comparison is made with the trade of each of the four preceding years, so that the present volume forms a record of the details of the oversea trade of the United Kingdom from the time that the present Liberal government came into office. It will be sufficient, in the figures which follow, if comparison is made between the years 1906 and 1910, the first and last years of the period covered.

The total increase in British trade will be readily seen from the figures which follow:

Year	Imports	Exports
1906	£607,888,500	£490,677,818
1910	£78,257,024	£54,145,817

Increase £70,308,524 £23,477,996
The manner in which imports and exports were divided between British possessions and foreign countries is shown below:

Imports from:	1906	1910
British possessions	£139,914,323	£170,456,266
Foreign countries	£67,974,167	£67,906,758
Totals	£607,888,500	£678,257,024

Exports to:

Year	1906	1910
British possessions	£153,388,202	£159,402,833
Foreign countries	£32,280,556	£37,442,984

Totals £460,677,818 £534,445,817

Thus, while imports from British possessions have increased about 29 per cent, imports from foreign countries have increased only about 9 per cent. Again, exports to foreign countries show an advance of some 14 per cent, while exports to British possessions have advanced as much as 21 per cent.

One Reason Found

No doubt the Jews, on their part, have

been found guilty of actions which have

stirred up passions only too easily let

LEGISLATORS GET THEIR FIRST PAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Members of Parliament received a draft form entitling them to draw the first quarterly instalment of their salary of £400 (\$2000) per annum voted by the House of Commons last August. A conservative member has announced his intention of giving his money to local charities, as he regards the taking of it a humiliation. It has, however, been pointed out that any member who has scruples about accepting the draft may easily avoid doing so by not signing it.

WISH TO DRIVE OUT JEWS CALLED CAUSE OF RUSSIAN CRUELTY

Hebrew People Are Largely Financiers of Community and Violence Is Excuse to Wipe Out Liabilities

ODESSA IS SEVERE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The treatment of the Jews in Russia has for years been a question of some moment in the empire. There is no European country which possesses so many Jewish citizens, and as is common wherever these Jewish citizens go they accumulate wealth which is apt to excite the greed of less able and less industrious communities in which they work.

Into the bargain, the Greek church, which is the state church of Russia, has no affection for the Jewish people, and as the Russian peasant is commonly ignorant and superstitious, it is the easiest thing in the world to inflame a mob against the Jews, and by appealing at once to its superstition and its greed to create a pogrom.

Of late years, the Russian governing classes seem to have been animated by a wish slowly to drive the Jews from the country. That, at any rate, is the only intelligible reason for certain legislation which is aimed at curtailing even the modicum of liberties now enjoyed by the Jews.

Jews Not Wanted

A correspondent in Russia of the Standard has been accumulating a considerable amount of evidence with respect to this tendency in Russian legislation, and he relates how the monk Diadore, who is recognized as being under the personal protection of the Czar, has been playing the part of Peter the Hermit in the Volga provinces, and stirring up the mujiks to a new attack on the Jewish people.

Simultaneously General Tolmacheff, the well-known anti-Semitic Governor of Odessa, has been busying himself in inventing restrictions of every sort for the Jews within the province he rules.

The test and corporation acts, aimed at the dissenters in the time of Charles II, were mild precautions compared to those which have been taken in Odessa. The minister of justice has drafted a bill which prohibits Jewish lawyers from taking civil cases for Christian clients, or offering themselves for election to the advocates council. These are but the indications of a growing spirit of persecution and it is well that publicity should be given to these changes.

SUCCESSION DUTIES GROW

REVOLUTIONARY AIDS ALLEGED AGAINST SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Radical and Radical-Socialist party in the Chamber of Deputies is one which exercises great influence in that assembly. At the last election it added considerably to its strength, and therefore its views on the subject of the recent labor troubles of the republic are entitled to considerable attention. The secretary of the party, Monsieur Henri Chatenet, has just published, in the organ of the party, "Le Radical," a letter signed by him as secretary, in which he specifically charges the Confederation Generale de Travail with aiming, not at the promotion of the interests of the workmen, but at purely political and revolutionary ends.

It was maintained that "the Great Eastern men came out in sympathy with all the other railway men, and that had they come out now the other men would in duty bound have been obliged to come out in their support. The action of the manager of the company, however, has certainly averted this trouble."

RAILWAY MEN REINSTATE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Thanks to the intervention of the Board of Trade an arrangement has been arrived at whereby the Great Eastern railway gave an assurance satisfactory to the officials of the men's trade unions with reference to the reinstatement of the employees who left work during the labor crisis some weeks ago. It was maintained that "the Great Eastern men came out in sympathy with all the other railway men, and that had they come out now the other men would in duty bound have been obliged to come out in their support. The action of the manager of the company, however, has certainly averted this trouble."

INDIAN PAGEANT TO SHOW HISTORY MAGNIFICENTLY

KING WATCHES BRAEMAR GATHERING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Throwing the hammer is feature in the picturesque Highland games at Braemar

Muster and Parade of Clans Attract Largest Number of Spectators Since the Queen Victoria Jubilee

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Henry and George attended the Braemar gathering, and the muster and parade of the clansmen was witnessed by 8000 people.

The gathering was held in the Princess Royal park, Braemar, which was presented to the society some years ago by the Duke of Fife.

The clans represented were the Balmoral, Duff and Invercauld, all wearing their distinctive tartans and badges; the proceedings opened with the gathering of the clans. There were 50 Balmoral highlanders wearing Balmoral tartan

kilts with sprigs of Scottish thistle in their bonnets, and carrying Lochaber axes. There were also 80 Duff highlanders, with sprigs of fir in their bonnets and carrying broadswords.

About 3:30 the King and Queen arrived at the royal pavilion, and were received by the Duke of Fife, in highland dress, who was with the princess royal and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud. Their majesties' carriage was drawn by four grays and preceded by outriders.

With the King and Queen in the carriage were Princess Mary, and Princes Henry and George; and in a second carriage were the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Birrell.

The sports included a tug-of-war between highlanders and chauffeurs, the former gaining an easy victory, and there was also highland dancing among the children. The attendance was altogether the largest seen at the gathering since the jubilee year of Queen Victoria.

loose. Their control of the money markets of many parts of Russia, together with their habit of acting as bankers and money lenders to the community at large, fills the Russian peasants, it is to be suspected, and sometimes the Russian official, with the hope of getting rid of their liabilities by a forcible liquidation. This, however, is no reason of course for the violence which has too often marked the attacks on the Russian Jews, and the country perhaps would do well to remember that the expulsion of the Jews from Catholic Spain did not tend to strengthen that country in any way.

Curiously enough, it is this persecution of their fellow religionists in Russia that is helping to secure the support of the oriental Jews for the government in Constantinople. The antagonism between the Ottoman and the Russian, and the possibility of injuring the Russian through the Ottoman is probably one of the strongest motives of the Jews within the Turkish empire in their attempt to use the Salomon committee for their own ulterior objects.

The Jew never deserts the Jew, and the attempt of Russia to injure her Jewish subjects is being met by a corresponding effort of the Jew within the limits of the Turkish empire to make the Russians pay for the persecution they are inflicting.

It appears that a proposal was laid before the cabinet by Baron Saito, minister of the imperial navy, last year. The baron emphasized the necessity of increasing the navy, a step which he considered of so much importance that he expressed his intention of resigning his position, in the event of his proposals being rejected. Although the proposal was not actually rejected, the discussion of the question was postponed.

Latterly, however, the minister and those interested have come to the conclusion that the time has come when the annual expenditure on the Japanese navy must be considerably increased. With this object in view it has been decided that an additional sum of £8,300,000 (£41,500,000) shall be spent on bringing the older ships up to date, with the result that by 1917 the expenditure on additional fighting units will have been £40,000,000 (£200,000,000). It is stated that during the current year £4,300,000 (£21,500,000) will be expended on the navy.

Of the new battleships ordered, the battleships Kawachi and Setsu are rapidly nearing completion, in addition to which a new vessel will be constructed at the Yokosuka yards, while five other vessels, in addition to two destroyers and some river gunboats, are in course of construction at other yards in Japan.

If the present program is carried out, the Japanese naval forces will include 11 battleships and cruisers by 1917.

MR. BOTTOMLEY OBJECTED TO

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The name of Horatio Bottomley, M.P., has been frequently before the public during the last few months. Mr. Bottomley is member for South Hackney, and at a meeting held in Devonshire hall recently "to consider Mr. Bottomley's address to the electors," a resolution was proposed and seconded to the effect that he should be requested to take an early opportunity of resigning his seat in Parliament, as member for South Hackney. The resolution was passed almost unanimously, only 10 hands being held up in opposition.

DR. WAKEFIELD IS BISHOP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Very Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, D.D., dean of Norwich, to be bishop of Birmingham, in the place of Dr. Gore, who has recently been translated to the see of Oxford.

MANY ATTEND FAIR AT BARNET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The opening of Barnet fair is always attended by crowds of persons, prospective purchasers and interested onlookers. Barnet is one of the most ancient fairs held in England, and the attendance this year was well up to the average.

The opening of the horse sales, as usual, was marked by much bargaining and the noisy display of the qualities and paces of the animals for sale. Sheep and cattle were also to be seen in large numbers, although the former were rather fewer in number than usual.

PLANS AGREED UPON BY FRENCH MINISTRY FOR CHEAPER FOOD

Concessions, However, Are Held to Be Insufficient, Since They Do Not Change Any of Protective Duties

NEW ACTION TAKEN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—M. Couya, the minister of commerce, and M. Pams, the minister of agriculture, having fully investigated the causes and conditions of the dear-food agitation, of which particulars have already been given in these columns, have submitted to their colleagues, the other members of the cabinet, the necessary measures to be taken to deal with the grave situation with which the government finds itself opposed.

The ministers lean to the view that the agitation is not one that is special to France, but, rather, the echo of similar troubles that for some time throughout the world generally have been manifesting themselves in various forms.

Plans Agreed On

After a full examination of the measures proposed by the ministers of commerce and agriculture for solving the present difficulties the cabinet have finally agreed upon the following plans:

- To afford greater facilities for the importation of cattle from the French colonies.
- To revise the conditions regulating the importation of foreign cattle and frozen meats, without, however, reducing the custom duties on such imports.
- To grant rebates on cold storage charges.
- To request the railway companies to facilitate the transport of agricultural products and fresh fish to the interior markets.
- To suspend the export duty on forage.

Disappointment Felt

It is generally thought that the concessions made by the government are insufficient to meet the present public needs, and much disappointment is felt because all appeals for the abolition of protective duties have been refused.

It is necessary however to state that it is contrary to law to modify or change the import duties without an act of legislature, Parliament only having the power to change in any way these duties. Those changes proposed by the government can be legally given effect to, however, by ministerial decree.

Meeting Convened

The president of the municipal council, M. Roussel, has convened a meeting of the presidents of all the commercial and trade associations which are affected by the present crisis, with a view

MAJOR WYNNE AND CADETS BID LONDON GOOD-BY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The New South Wales cadets, who came over for the coronation in June, have sailed for Australia on board the Desmonthes. For some time after the actual coronation ceremonies and processions had taken place, they were kept busy engaged in maneuvers and reviews as well as in seeing as much possible of the mother country. The last two weeks of their stay, however, were spent in Brighton and were devoted to holiday making.

Before entraining at Liverpool street station for the docks, the cadets were under the command of Major G. W. Wynne marched up Victoria street to the offices of the Commonwealth of Australia, to take leave of Sir George Reid, the high commissioner, and at the same time to present him with an album containing photographs taken by themselves and showing various incidents of their tour, which the high commissioner received with great pleasure.

Before embarking, Major Wynne said he hoped, if his government permitted him, to visit England again next year, bringing a larger detachment. The expense, he stated, came to about £50 a head for a six months' trip. On behalf of himself, his officers and the cadets, Major Wynne expressed his thanks for the hospitality and kindness

THE HOME FORUM

BETTER MOTOR CURTISS' WORK

LENN CURTISS is a natural born mechanic. He is described by one who has long known him as "the handiest man I ever saw at fixing things." Augustus Post, the dirigible expert who lately broke the world record for long-distance flight, says in an article in the *Century* that Curtiss "always had a passion for taking mechanical contrivances apart and putting them together." He made a telegraph instrument, when a boy, out of wooden spools, wire nails, tin and wire. He took charge of a bicycle repair shop. In addition he repaired electric bells and acetylene gas generators. He experimented with gas engines and rigged up one of his construction on a bicycle. Some one said it looked like a bicycle with tin cans tied all over it with a rope. The carburetor consisted of a tomato can filled with gasoline, containing a gauze screen which drew up the liquid by capillary attraction, whence, being vaporized, it was taken to the cylinder by a pipe from the top of the can.

Macaulay a Real Mine of Information

It is said that people used to test the knowledge of Macaulay by asking him questions about remote and uncommon books and things and that he was rarely found to be without information on any subject. Sometimes his long disquisitions on a topic grew tiresome and one evening a hostess, playfully, thinking to bring the conversation back to ordinary matters again, begged the learned historian to talk about dolls, asking "When were they first mentioned in history?"

Macaulay was quite as familiar with this subject, however, as he was with bigger things and started in on yet another learned disquisition, treating of dolls, their origin and history. Indeed for the thoughtful person nothing is so small as to be unimportant when looked at from a broad viewpoint of all human interests.

Railroads and Civilization

Writing of the railroads in China, a contributor to the *World Today* certainly shows how civilization follows the railroad, modern transportation wakening quiet regions from century-long sleep and bringing the progressive things of the cities to remote parts.

It is amusing to read how afraid the Chinese people were of the first engine that came through on a new road, and then to note the reverse fact that they found the rails just the right size and shape for a pillow, such as they always use, and would lie down for a noon-day siesta, greatly retarding speed, since the engineers must always be on the lookout over two sorts of sleepers.

The Chinese point with pride to the roads they have built themselves and allege that these were made at much less cost than the roads built by outsiders while apparently just as good for all practical purposes.

Water Carrier Still Does Business in Mexico



AGUADOR OF MEXICO MAKING HIS ROUNDS

Librettist Disregarded By Public

So careless of the librettist is the ordinary opera-goer that he rarely inquires as to the name of the author of the book, although he is generally familiar with the name of the composer of the score. He may or may not be aware that Wagner was his own librettist, and quite possibly he may suppose that it is the ordinary custom of composers to write the words for their own music. He knows that "Carmen" was composed by Bizet and that the "Huguenots" was composed by Meyerbeer; but he would be greatly puzzled if he was asked to name the librettists of these two operas, the adroit playwrights who devised the two frameworks of dramatic action.—Brander Matthews in *Munseys*.

Lighthouse Signals

Each lighthouse has its system of signaling. It would not do for the light to remain stationary, as it might then be mistaken for the searchlight of a ship or the light of some other lighthouse. Some lights are automatically extinguished and relighted every few seconds; others are caused to change colors at stated intervals; others turn round so as to be seen first dimly, then more strongly, then at the full, then with decreasing power. The sailors have books which tell them the meaning of all these systems. For the lighthouses do not merely form a warning against shoal or rock; they are signal-posts by which the mariner finds his way, just as the signals on the railway are guide-posts to the engine-driver as he flashes along the line. There are nine or ten systems by which the message of the lighthouse is conveyed, and each system can be divided up into many variations.—Childrens Magazine.

HISTORY OF MOTION PICTURES

WRITING of the motion picture and showing the horse's motion. In order to satisfy his ambitious employer, Muybridge evolved a novel scheme of placing a number of cameras, covering at least one-tenth of a mile. From these cameras he stretched silk threads across the track at about the height of the trotter's knee; these threads being broken, each one made a distinct picture of the horse, and, by putting them together and riffling from the thumb, the horse could be seen in actual motion.

In 1885 (almost a decade before the Cinematograph was revealed at Keith's Union Square theater) Muybridge sailed for England, and there, affiliating himself with a half-dozen others, evolved the first motion picture camera. A year later some of these cameras reached this country. In 1887 the patent office at Washington began to receive applications from any number of inventors for moving-picture apparatus, both for taking and projecting purposes.

WOMEN AND MOSLEM COLLEGE

THE text of the proposed Moslem University act of 1911 for India has been published. This institution, which is to be established at Aligarh, will be open to all castes and creeds; religious instruction, however, will be provided for Muhammadans only. The governing body of the university will also be exclusively Muhammadan.

Meanwhile energetic efforts are being made to collect the remainder of the sum which is required for its foundation, and considerable enthusiasm prevails in Muhammadan circles at the prospect of the hoped-for charter.

FAR-FAMED "STAR AND GARTER"

THE Star and Garter at Richmond, which is one of the most famous hotels in England, was sold recently by Messrs. Chancellor & Sons, auctioneers, of Richmond for about £18,000 (\$90,000). The hotel, which commands a most beautiful view over the Thames, has been a place of resort for Londoners for the last 200 years.

The new owners, whose names have not been divulged, have given orders for additions and alterations which will involve the outlay of £25,000 (\$125,000). The present building is not very picturesque and it may be hoped that some-

thing worthy of the site will ultimately take its place.

The Star and Garter has played its part in many novels. It was here Richard Fairfax gave his dinner, at which the "wise youth" made himself agreeable. Ouida, too, made use of it for one of her pseudo-romantic scenes; and comparatively recently, it has figured on the stage in one of Bernard Shaw's plays. It has also housed many illustrious personages in the past: Napoleon III, King Victor Emmanuel, Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, the Emperor of Austria, the prince Imperial, and Louis Philippe and his Queen.

THAMES EMBANKMENT GROWS BUSIER

TODAY the Thames Embankment is one of the busy thoroughfares of London. The coming of the trams cars would seem to have awakened the Londoner suddenly to the fact that he possesses a spacious avenue running from Westminster right into the very heart of the city, because of late thousands daily rush along it where tens

used it formerly, or before the appearance of rails.

At first when a taxicab turned on to the Embankment to avoid the traffic of Fleet street, the Strand and Whitehall it would then find before it an open road offering an opportunity for a spin. Not so is it today. Every kind of traffic uses the Embankment now, newspaper motor cars, cyclists of all kinds, especially the newspaper cyclist, private cars, commercial and tradesmen's carts. The motor bus alone is unrepresented. A vast stream flows in at Westminster and is joined by another at Whitehall and Charing Cross, while thousands of pedestrians make their way across the road to the trams for north or south London.

This wide thoroughfare along the riverside has been found useful for testing various kinds of road surfaces, so in turn macadam, wood pavement, asphalt and many more are often laid in

alternate patches until some opinion can be formed of their powers of endurance or noiselessness as the case may be.

With the increase of traffic the usefulness of the Embankment as a lounging place for the idler, or as a holiday resort is being destroyed, and the necessity for some stringent police regulation and supervision is greatly felt.

Public Education Aided by Association

A thoroughly characteristic organization is the Public Education Association of New York, made up of men and women none of whom may in any capacity be connected with the schools, and aiming in all possible ways to improve and to supplement the school system of the city. Its relation to the school system of New York is at once sympathetic, helpful, and critical. It assists the schools in their efforts to procure the larger funds which they imperatively need; it watches with a jealous eye all proposed educational legislation; and it maintains a staff of visiting teachers who ply between the school and the home, searching in individual cases for the causes of school failure and endeavoring to supply the conditions under which better results may in each instance be obtained. The canny urchins of the East Side shrewdly designate these agents as "lady cops." Absolutely without official status, they are welcomed equally by the principal and teachers on the one hand, and by the parents and children on the other. The Public Education Association of New York is a striking example of the fecundity of a democracy in devising ways of not leaving everything to the state.—London Globe.

Care of Books

Books are frequently ruined through carelessness. This is less in the handling often than upon the shelves. Books should not be packed tightly on a shelf. It ruins the back and causes them to tear loose with the strain of getting in and out. It is just as bad for books to be loose on a shelf, as they warp, and the spreading leaves encourage dust. There are some housekeepers who think a yearly dusting of books at housecleaning time sufficient. This is bad enough when they are kept under glass; when on open shelves it means ruin to valuable books. It takes little longer to dust the backs and tops of books on each shelf every day. Use a soft cheesecloth or silk duster and shake it frequently.—London Globe.

Advancing

Let not thy failure weight thee down,
The world is wide, the way is long;
It is the trying wins the crown
The living wakes the song.

Hard though thy days, by grief and pain
Made dark with dread and dull with work.
A quiet conscience is the gain
Of those who never slirk.

Better to lose the fight than win
A large success by devious ways;
No victor ever enters in
Save honor fill his days.

Think not on what is past and gone,
Strife, trouble, loss and fruitless quest;
Thy future is one rising dawn,
And there lies all thy rest.

Be not cast down, the world is bright;
Laugh with the gay, the young, the wise.
To love and labor is thy right,
Here all the glory lies.

—Charles W. Stevenson in Christian Register.

GOOD is eternal. Honesty in the twentieth century is the same as in the first, or in the patriarchal days. Tenderness has not changed, it speaks to the heart of the modern as to the heart of him of old. Innocence is as sweet as in the morning of the world, and purity as transparent. And, if at this moment earth's restrictions should remove, and "there should be time no longer," good would be with us still, making eternity more dearly familiar than time had ever seemed to be.

Evil claims to be part of time. Because of its limitation it narrows to a point, and must finally vanish. It has no resuscitating quality, no power to propagate and continue itself.

The good that we appropriate today will continue to feed us tomorrow. It is not only the moment's need that is served when one loves right, but a bountiful supply is also secured for tomorrow. Today's evil is self-destroyed. Each morning may be fresh and fair if one will have it so. It is true that one reaps what one sows, but as regards evil this is true only in a negative sense. The indulgence of evil prevents the appropriation of good, and the meagreness of today's supply is in this way the sorry result of yesterday's neglect. One cannot harvest evil even in appearance, but one can seem to be temporarily deprived of good.

One does not necessarily need to suffer or be sorrowful tomorrow because he has sinned or been grieved today. This fact is partially recognized by many. Time is supposed to be able to dull the edge of the keenest grief, to aid in the healing of disease, and even to help obliterate the effects of sin. Humanly speaking the amount of time required to overcome such conditions is supposed to depend not wholly on the poignancy of the grief, the severity of the sickness, or the darkness of the sin, but partly on the temperament of him who suffers. If then, the grief which now seems to desolate existence a year hence may not give rise to a tear, were it not well to anticipate time and forsake one's sorrow today? Habit, education and the weight of popular opinion alone make this a difficult thing

to do. But there are those for whom time holds no balm. Year after year drags by leaving them still believing themselves bereft, invalid, or fallen. Temperament in these cases seems stronger than time. In reality neither time nor temperament has anything to do with the healing or redemption of mortals, certainly not with their comforting.

Every one knows somewhat of good. Few are they to whom hope never whispers, and fewer still are they whom the divinely given love of life and happiness does not inspire to struggle against the odds of mortal experience. Good is with each one always, all the way. The unselfishness of all the yesterdays pour their wealth into the lap of today and help to make tomorrow glorious. Every smallest effort toward goodness, however weak, however seeming far from the divine ideal, is an indication of the ever-presence of that ideal, and will help bring the individual and the world forward to its perfect expression. No one therefore, though only beginning truly to follow the Christ, should feel that there has been nothing in his past of true good. Jesus said, "Let the dead bury their dead," but he could not have meant that all of the past must be forgotten, for he knew that good is vital and everlasting, that evil alone can die. We may understand his command to mean then that all wrong, be it a year, an hour, or even a moment ago, should be left behind. The true Christian does not brood over the mistakes of himself or of others, but concentrates his attention on the Christ-ideal, that he may make it his. The effort to thus concentrate his thoughts and affections will flood his consciousness with the spiritual sense of good, and evil will be swept out by the vitalizing current. A mistake must, of course, be known as a mistake in order that it may be corrected, but once the falsity is recognized nothing can be gained by mourning over it. The folly of weeping over an error in a mathematical problem is apparent to all. Such a course could never advance one in the practice of mathematics, nor can it help one to live rightly.

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to do. But there are those for whom time holds no balm. Year after year drags by leaving them still believing themselves bereft, invalid, or fallen. Temperament in these cases seems stronger than time. In reality neither time nor temperament has anything to do with the healing or redemption of mortals, certainly not with their comforting.

What is called evil seems more difficult to correct than errors in a problem other than that of daily living, solely because mortals have learned to fear evil. And they fear it because existence is not generally understood to be as essentially mental as mathematics or music.

To understand that God is the only source of thought, immortal infinite Mind and that therefore there can be no lesser reservoirs of thought, enables one also to understand the purely mental nature of true existence. It releases one from the sense of limitation which mankind names matter, and reveals the fact that man is forever the recipient, never the originator of thought.

The oft-prayed petition "Give us this day our daily bread" is rendered by Ferrar Fenton, "Give us today our tomorrow's bread." The dear sense of reliance on the Father for daily supply is not lost in this rendering, rather is it intensified. The recognition of the infinity of divine good cannot be entirely obscured by the restrictions of material sense and it is not possible to live wholly

in, or for, the passing moment. Thought, involuntarily, constantly rises into eternity, resolving the trinity of time into one. "That tomorrow starts from today and is one day beyond it, robes the future with hope's rainbow hues" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 339). Thus even one's present incomplete sense of true good spurns the confines of time and looks upward and out to continual and perfect unfoldment.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

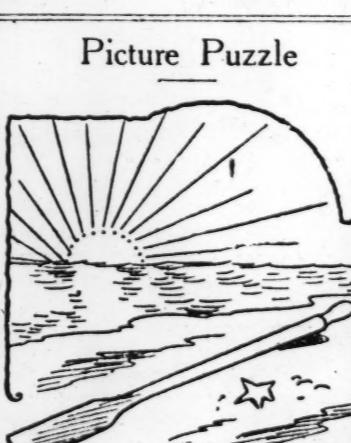
Children's Street Games

Children are playing on the street the old, old games, says a writer in the *New York Sun*. After countless years London bridge continues to fall upon my fair lady; the crop of oats, peas, beans and barley grows as bountifully as ever.

This summer has brought a new game which is played by little girls in every part of town. A rubber ball is bounced on the pavement and caught to the accompaniment of intricate hops and skips. In its simplest form the game is to bounce the ball on each flagstone and jump to the next without touching the crack.

Among the older children a form is used of turning completely around after the ball is dropped, clapping hands and balancing on one foot. In counting a progressive system is employed similar to that in jacks; on the first stone each motion is gone through once, on the second twice, etc., and the player is out as soon as she misses a count in any of the movements.

Picture Puzzle



Used in the barber shop.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Sel.

The best friend is God.—Talmud.

Worker and Work

A student in a class was rather sharply asked by the professor, "What is work?" The youth sleepily replied, "Why, everything is work."

"Nonsense," said the professor, still sharply; "that is a child's answer. This desk is something. Is that work?"

"Yes," answered the pupil, displaying a deeper perception than the professor's own; "that is work; wood work."

Why?

Little Gertrude was visiting in the country, where she saw many unfamiliar things.

"Grandpa," she queried one day as they were passing through a grove, "why is it that a woods is always full of trees?"—Childrens Star.

The spoke in the wheel which cracked most doth not bear the greatest burden in the cart.—Thomas Fuller.

"I see where they are going to have rubber pavements in London."

"Yes, and then I suppose everybody will have to walk with elastic steps."—Louisville Herald.

Everything in Keeping

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 22, 1911

The Defeat of Reciprocity

CANADA has rejected reciprocity decisively. The returns leave no doubt as to the present attitude of public thought in the neighboring country toward a proposal that apparently would have been welcomed if it had been made earlier. The emphatic refusal to accept the terms of the agreement negotiated at Washington with the sanction of both governments may be inconsistent with the expressed sentiment of Canada during forty years, but the right of changing its opinion and of determining even at the last moment, and to the disappointment of its friends on this side, what its economic policy shall be, cannot be denied. The only question that may be raised legitimately now is whether Canada has decided wisely, and an answer to this must be left to experience and time.

The causes that contributed to the overwhelming Liberal defeat of Thursday were many. To begin with, there has long existed among the manufacturers of Canada a deep distrust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His friendliness to tariff preferences for British goods in the past created among them serious doubt as to the soundness of his views regarding home industry. It has not been difficult for this influential manufacturing class to see in reciprocity another menace to their welfare, and less difficult to persuade the Canadian working man that the acceptance of reciprocity would result in closing the factories and throwing him into the street. The Canadian agriculturist, from whom so much was expected by friends of the agreement, has, to say the least, become lukewarm under the well-directed arguments of Mr. Borden and his associates. There has been a split in the Liberal party in Quebec that has cost the premier thousands of votes. These causes would of themselves have rendered doubtful the result of the contest, but probably they might have been overcome had it not been for the assistance they received from the cry of annexation.

It is remarkable that in all the years during which Canada was making overtures for reciprocity the thought that such an arrangement would, or could, go beyond the point of strengthening the common and recognized ties between the two nations never occurred to friends or opponents of the proposal. For years Canada asked, and quite properly, what the United States meant by talk of friendship while withholding reciprocity. During these years all the forces of high protection and exclusion in this country stood in the way of commercial fair play for the neighboring country. These forces at length were driven back and influences favorable to equitable dealings with Canada gained prestige and power. The opportunity for reciprocity arrived and an offer was made. From that moment, however, suspicion of the motives operating on this side of the line took root and spread throughout the Dominion. These considerations have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the defeat of a measure which we are convinced was proposed and urged on this side in all good faith.

Among the great body of the people of this country, we believe, the only feeling will be one of regret that this opportunity of bringing the two English-speaking nations of the continent into closer and friendlier relationship has been lost. Canada may see that the only element in the United States to which the result of its election will give unalloyed satisfaction is that which has traditionally, consistently and continuously stood between it and fairer commercial treatment. In a sense the defeat of reciprocity is a victory for the high protection party of this country. To them it will appeal, as it has already, in the light of a check to further assaults on the tariff stone wall.

Applause at Golf

THERE are some sports that by necessity are sports of noise and more or less tumult, in which by consequence the spectators join without any serious interference with the players or any curtailment of their right to all favorable circumstances that may be had. But golf is not a game for noise on the players' part, and much less so on the part of those spectators that may be watching. For this reason and for others it is to be regretted that the spectators of the play for the international prize at Apawamis found themselves unable to control what perhaps they would describe as their enthusiasm. Golf is a game that calls for thought and judgment and it is recognized by all sportsmen that to talk or applaud in such a way as may disturb the players is to do something that is not recognized as right among the players themselves and in no way to be justified by mere onlookers. It happens that Mr. Hilton, the Hoylake player, is a man of great strength and a cool head, and for this reason one may not say that his play or that of the gentleman competing with him suffered from the somewhat one-sided applause that is reported to have come from the spectators. But in a case like this, it would be absurd to say that for an audience to groan when a putt is run down or fails to be run down, the effect can be particularly good on the game of any of the players. When the match is finished, a gallery has a perfectly good right to applaud but when it is in progress the safe rule and the essentially fair practise is for a gallery to repress its feelings of admiration or the reverse, however much they may wish to give vent to them.

If patriotism must be dragged into the question of the conduct of spectators at a golf competition, then we can say with a good deal of assurance that the best patriotism may consist in an unvarying courtesy toward a player from another country, it may consist in an impartial determination that such a player shall be given his rights, above all in the exhibition of a plain intention, if need be, to take beating with a good countenance and thereby to show that maturity of thought that alone can emphasize a nation's manhood. Failing this, international sport must remain for a while longer in the category of doubtful blessings.

Golf is the fairest of games because in it mere physical strength cannot beat down a degree of skill that would otherwise make things equal. It is the game of a people and is to Scotland what baseball is to the United States and is preeminently a game of self-reliant skill. It has its conventions and its usages, like all games, and one of the most sensible and reasonable of these is that the garrulous man shall be less garrulous when he goes upon the links. The players play the match, the spectators do not; when they make disturbance,

and they do when they applaud unduly and talk, they are breaking a rule that each contestant tries to observe, a rule that is not a mere convention but one founded on the right of each player to be allowed to do his best.

NAVIGATION of the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans, partly suspended for many years by reason of irresistible railroad competition, was resumed a few days ago when the Quincy steamed out of the former for the latter port. Believers as well as unbelievers in the restoration of river traffic are alike conscious of the fact that the departure of this vessel may, on the one hand, mark the beginning of a new era in interior waterway history, or, on the other hand, the end of the movement for inland waterway development that has found such widespread expression in different parts of the country, and especially in the middle West, during the last five years.

It is the hope of the waterway advocates that the Quincy may be the pioneer of fleets of even larger and more beautiful boats than those which made Mississippi river navigation famous a generation ago. But it is evident from published accounts of the event and editorial comments that all illusions born of mere enthusiasm are disappearing. One of the St. Louis newspapers, indeed, thought it proper to mention the coincidence that next to the last link of a new through railroad freight line between the two cities named was completed on the day the Quincy sailed. Plainly, the railroads are not going to permit a revival of river navigation if they can prevent it.

The interesting and important question, the crucial question, is, Can they prevent it? It is seen clearly in St. Louis and elsewhere now that they can do so by furnishing a service that will counterbalance any claim that may be made in favor of river transportation. Sentiment, it is seen, will cut no figure in the matter ultimately. Shippers of St. Louis, New Orleans and intermediate points on the Mississippi will use the steamboats only when they can do so with greater profit than by use of the rail service. It is not improbable that for a few trips many manufacturers and merchants along the stream will be willing, if necessary, to suffer some small inconvenience, delay and losses, but this, at the most, cannot last long. The steamboats must be able to stand wholly on their merits. More than this, they must be so strongly backed, for a time, at least, that they will be able to withstand such extraordinary competition on the part of the railroads as the interstate commerce commission will sanction.

A representative of the railroads is alleged to have said recently that those lines would be able to render transcontinental service so superior to any other in the near future that not long after its opening lilies will be growing in the Panama canal. This is important only as reflecting the attitude of the rail transportation companies toward water competition. It will serve also to emphasize the vital character of the test that is now being made on the "Father of Waters."

MELVILLE VANIMAN is determined, apparently, to attempt that balloon trip across the Atlantic. There is much doubting of his undertaking, of course, but, assuming that he is sincere in his professions, there is no reason why it should not succeed. Greater things than this have been accomplished.

A PHILADELPHIA man is said to have harnessed the rays of the sun to run a machine that will raise 3000 gallons of water to a height of 100 feet every minute. From this it would seem likely that the sun will some day be employed to put out fires.

CALIFORNIA has doubtless noticed how certain newspapers base their estimates of a poor fig crop on the intelligence from Smyrna. Some day California will begin to talk about herself and then slips of this kind will be impossible.

ONE way to relieve congestion in busy thoroughfares would be to keep pedestrians moving, but it is not to this end that thoroughfares are in existence and congestion is not the worst thing that can occur in a business center.

IT DOES not speak so very well for our advancement that many persons are at present seriously predicting a long, cold winter for those parts of the world in which winters are invariably long and cold.

THE French aviator, Mame, is planning a tour of the world by aeroplane. It would be wiser, perhaps, to plan a tour of a little of it at a time, and then try to avoid the trees.

PRESIDENT TAFT has now reached the stage in his journey where he cannot be quite certain whether the cheers are meant for the office or the man.

GERMANY has nearly a million armed men in the field. The West beat this during the last harvest, except that the arms and the field were different.

THERE are so many uncertainties connected with it that it would not be impossible to find an excuse for the person asking how Maine "has went."

EUROPEAN aviators who contemplate flying around the world might as well wait until the across-the-continent-flight has been accomplished.

NOW that the election in Canada is over it is safe to say that as little will be heard of annexation over there hereafter as over here.

TALKING of conservation, a tremendous horsepower seems to have been wasted recently at Mt. Aetna and Winthrop, Mass.

AFTER all, the free interchange of sympathy and friendship between Canada and the United States will not be interrupted.

THE application of the recall to the baseball umpire may revive the declining popularity of that progressive innovation.

THERE is a new banana called the Kongo, but it still comes to the United States from the American tropics.

IT COSTS 28 cents a mile to carry a passenger in an aeroplane. But the aeroplanes will have to come down.

MANIFESTLY, what is needed now is efficiency in aviation and not aviation inefficiency.

IT IS said that the back-to-the-soil movement is gaining steadily in aviation circles.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, the University of Vermont and Wellesley College will inaugurate new presidents this autumn, the first two going beyond the Alleghenies for executives, and Wellesley for the first time electing an alumna of the institution, and a New Englander as well. Upon the unusual significance of the New England trend toward choice of non-natives for the higher posts in education the Monitor has commented. It is easier to detect and to understand as being significant than it is to explain. There will be unusual interest, therefore, in the inaugurations of President Benton of the University of Vermont and President Murlin of Boston University. Already it is apparent that the latter institution is planning to extend the range of its influence in the community by adaptation of its courses to popular demands, and by enlistment of its teachers in extension courses.

To friends and promoters of women's education the most interesting and significant new movement is the swift coming into being of a superb site and well-begun endowment for a woman's college in Connecticut, at New London. A combination of local and state loyalty has furthered such legislative action as was necessary properly to launch the new enterprise: the gift of \$1 million dollars by Morton Plant has created a sizable nucleus for other generous gifts; and the promoters of the project are optimistic. Yale's rigid air of hostility to women, Wesleyan's recent abolition of coeducation and the pressure from private schools for girls in the state for at least one institution of a type of which Massachusetts has four, all have contributed to the genesis of this college. Of local and western patronage it will never lack.

Boston, this autumn, profits by the opening of the Wentworth Institute, situated in the Fenway region near the Art Museum and Simmons College, and designed by its founder and the trustees to provide instruction for youth and men in the practical arts. It has competitors that the donor of the endowment did not foresee when he made the gift. But it will do its work in a field that it is difficult to overdevelop; and a teaching staff of men with proved records has been gathered from all parts of the country. Rightly appreciated and used the institute will add to the number of intelligent and technically equipped workers in Boston's industries, who, after all, are one of the city's chief assets as it competes with communities much nearer bases of supplies of raw materials.

As to Webster and His Memorial

FEW aspects of fame are more interesting than the ebb and flow of admiration, and the causes of the fluctuation. As the issues of the civil war lose their vitality and popular interest and as the striking trend toward federalism and nationalism proceeds on its way, Daniel Webster is judged less in the light of the seventh of March speech and more as the one man of his time who had a worthy conception of national unity and federal supremacy, one at all commensurate with the later facts of history. But it is interesting to note that just at the time when one chapter in his life, formerly subjecting him to blame, is coming to be forgotten in the light of his great service to the cause of federalism, attack on him should spring up because of another part of his record concerning which hitherto there has been comparatively little criticism. That is his share in causing the Dartmouth College decision of the federal supreme court, by which a principle of law was laid down relative to the inviolability of charter rights to corporations. It is now claimed that this principle has done more to fasten upon the country some of its present economic inequities than any other ruling in the history of the courts.

The fact is that whatever may be the ultimate verdict upon Webster's professional shortsightedness or personal moral defections in dealing with specific problems of his time, he, to historians of the period, is looming larger rather than smaller, as a statesman with a political imagination and with an intuition of the trend of national development. Along with Hamilton of an earlier and Lincoln of a later day, he stands above and apart, as a patriot with vision keen enough to see the largeness of the nation and its destiny.

There is every reason why care should be taken to preserve from vandals and from decay any structure like that in Franklin, N. H., which may be associated with his memory. If his birthplace should be bought, cared for by trustees, and made a resort for visitors bent on civic homage, it is hard to see why there should be any rivalry about it between two associations, one with headquarters in New England and the other with offices in Illinois. It seems a matter rather for cooperation than competition.

IN A period when the world is employing every other conceivable means of locomotion, a large class of people in Philadelphia have clung or returned to the old-fashioned way of getting about. Proportionately, there are as many people in Philadelphia as elsewhere who could, if they felt like it, ride or motor or sail or aviate; but it so happens that just at present there are relatively more people in Philadelphia than in any other American community who prefer to walk. This becomes apparent to any one visiting the city. Men, women and children who, ordinarily and in accordance with the custom prevailing in other cities, might be expected to crowd the trolley cars, walk to and from their occupations in Philadelphia. The pedestrian habit has never been completely broken there; latterly it has taken a fresh hold.

But this is only one phase of the matter. Philadelphians are not content with walking merely to and from places of labor, avocation, instruction or amusement. This sort of pedestrianism is incidental to the daily routine. Where they differ most widely from the walkers of other communities is in making regularly organized trips afoot into the country that lies round about their city. Instead of trolleying, carriage driving, horseback riding, motoring, sailing or flying, many Philadelphians on their holidays and in their hours of leisure make up pedestrian parties and take long excursions into the suburbs and country. One of the many benefits the community derives from the maintenance of this old custom of walking is that it teaches thousands of people more about the beauties of metropolitan and suburban Philadelphia, and more about the fields and woods and streams beyond, than they would ever learn by flashing by on any of the modern conveyances.

And still it is difficult for the man who presents a nickel when he wants to buy an apple to realize that in New Jersey the fruit can be bought for eight cents a bushel.

Organized Walking in Philadelphia